



Class 7-27

Book 1-1-1

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
BETHLEHEM

IN
PENNSYLVANIA,
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
Moravian Church,



BY
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J. Hill Martin.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS work is not a full history of Bethlehem, but simply an historical Sketch, for the use of the traveler. It is intended to supply a want which is felt by those people who desire to know something of the origin of the Town, the character of the peculiar people who first settled and built it, and of the different Institutions they founded in it.

No one can visit the Town without desiring to know more of it than can be derived from mere enquiry; and to render such information is the object of this sketch.

It was written entirely for amusement, but from the most authentic information that could be obtained by the Author; who became much interested in the Town, its people, its institutions, and its historic mementoes.

JOHN HILL MARTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1st, 1869.

Table of Contents.

CHAPTER I.

- Settlement of Bethlehem; building of the first house; origin of name of the town; some account of the Moravian Church; sketch of Count Zinzendorf and his family; Anna Nitschmann, - - - - - 5

CHAPTER II.

- The descendants of Zinzendorf, Louis David de Schweinitz; the Old Indian Chapel; the Unity, Doctrine and Missions of the Moravian Church; a list of the Inhabitants of Bethlehem; the Indian Troubles, - - - - - 12

CHAPTER III.

- The Married People's House; the Indian Wars of 1755; Benjamin Franklin as a General; his account of Bethlehem; Penn's Walking Purchase the cause of the Indian Troubles; Longfellow's Burial of the Mini-ink, - - - - - 19

CHAPTER IV.

- The Old Mill, built in 1751, burned in 1869; the Bethlehem Water Works; Revolutionary times of 1776; Washington and Bishop Ettwein; Pulaski's Banner; Longfellow's Poem; Visit of Washington; Lafayette; Mrs. Reidesel's Account; Mrs. Friday; Cotton; the Fishery; Manufacturers; Main Road to Ohio; the Stone Ridge; Views and Scenery, - - - - - 26

CHAPTER V.

- The "Crown Inn;" the Sun Hotel; Marriages in Olden Times; the Choirs; Dr. John Schopf's Account of his Visit; a Sketch from the Boston Magazine of 1784; Extract from a Paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, - - - - - 33

CHAPTER VI.

- The Schmitz House; the Farmers in Old Times; the Object of the Establishment of the Moravian Church in America; Rochefoucault's Description of Bethlehem; the Bethlehem Souvenir; Simplicity of Moravian Life in the Last Century; Music; Bishop Spangenberg; The Fifty Year's Celebration, June 25, 1792; The Old Bridge over the Lehigh, 1792; Sketch from the American Gazetteer, - - - - - 41

CHAPTER VII.

- The First Moravian Store; Bethlehem in 1797, from Ogden's Excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth in 1800; the Ancient Institutions of the Brethren's Church, - - - - - 50

CHAPTER VIII.

- Description of the large Moravian Church, erected in 1803; The Bethlehem Archives; The Gemein Haus, or Congregation House; The First Moravian Church in Bethlehem; The Old Chapel, or Second Church; The Old School, or the First Moravian Seminary for Females; The Official Seal of the Church of the United Brethren; The

Addition to the Old School; "The Sister's House;" The "Widow's House," Origin of the Sisters' Houses; Marrying by Lot; Lieut. Aubrey's Opinion; Explanation of the Lot; Account of it in the Historical Collections of New Jersey; The "Great Marriage Act" in Bethlehem, April 20th, 1757; Miss Mortimer's Novel of the Marrying by Lot; Married Women, and Ancient Customs; Remarks in Spry's History of Pennsylvania; Act of Parliament of 20 George 2d, C. 44, for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, &c., - - - - - 57

CHAPTER IX.

The Bethlehem Alphabet; the Old Water Works; Dr. Menck's Sketch of the Moravians; Derby's Gazetteer, 1827; Mrs. Royal's Account, 1829; Prince Maximilian of Newwied's Visit, 1832; James N. Beck's Sketches; Gordon's Gazetteer of Pennsylvania, 1832; The Centennial Celebration; U. S. Gazetteer, 1843; Incorporation of the Borough, 1845; "God Save the Luckenbach's;" Act of Parliament Recognizing the "Unitas Fratrum," as a Protestant Episcopal Church in 1749; Origin of the Moravians; Some Account of the Settlement at Hope, New Jersey, from the Historical Collections of that State, - - - - - 65

CHAPTER X.

Moravian Memories; Modern Bethlehem; the Old Grave Yard; Funeral Ceremonies of the Moravians; Tschopp; Eulensprung, Anecdote of the Chief, the Figure on Indian Rock, on the Wissahicon; David Nitschmann; Dr. Robert Dudley Ross; Mourning Dress not Worn by the Moravians; the Passing Bell; Easter Morning Celebration; Drives, Walks, and Places of Interest near Bethlehem; Dr. Maurice C. Jones and the Freudenthiener's; Moravians in Early Times, - - - - - 81

CHAPTER XI.

The Moravian Parochial School; the Moravian College, founded, A. D. 1807, chartered April 3, 1863; the Bethlehem Male Boarding School; Niskey Hill Male Seminary; the Old Barn of the Congregation Farm; Sketch of the Bethlehem Seminary for Young Ladies; the Military Record of Bethlehem during the Rebellion, - - - - - 97

CHAPTER XII.

The Enterprise of the Moravian Church; their schools; their Publications; the Text-Book; Birth Days, and their Celebration; the First Printing Office; the Newspapers of Bethlehem in the Past and Present; "Pennsylvania Dutch;" "Love Feasts;" the Moravian Christmas Putz; the "Young Men's Missionary Society," and Christian Association of Bethlehem, - - - - - 110

CHAPTER XIII.

The Society for Propagation the Gospel among the Heathen; Statistics of the Unity of the Brethren, January 1, 1869; List of the Churches and Missions in the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in America; an Old Passport; Christian Frederick Post; Sister "Polly Heckewelder;" Rev. John Heckewelder, and his Writings; the Horsfield Papers; History of Northampton County, from a Pamphlet; Official Seal of the Moravian Church, a Correction; Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux in America, 1789; Chris. Thompson's Theory of the Formation of the Wind-Gap; Curiosities; the Old Iron Stove Plates; Indian Corn Grinder; the Old Sun Dial; Old Tiles; Old Water Pipes; the First Market House; Old Grave Yard, South of the Lehigh; Zinzendorf's visit to Wyoming; Formation of Northampton County, - - - - - 127

CHAPTER XIV.

The Library of the Moravian Church; "Barlow's Path;" Niskey Hill; Friedenschuetten; the Indian House; the German Barns; Tecumseh; the Indian Missionary Stations; Huddle's Painting of the First Fruits; Schenckle's Picture of Zinzberger Preaching to the Indians; The Lehigh, its Freshets and Fisheries; A ride on the Switch-

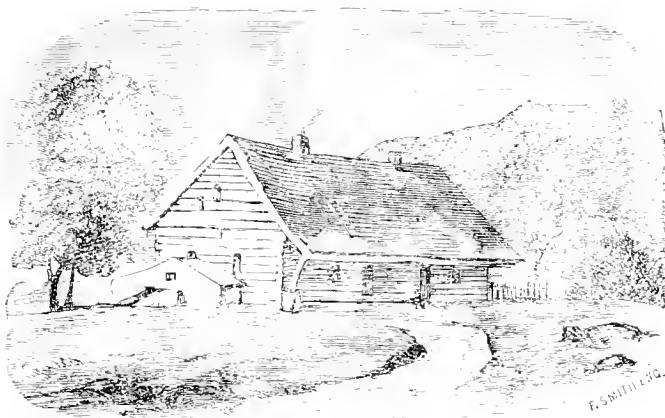
back; American Tea; The Old Perseverance and the Fire Apparatus of Bethlehem; The Hotels; The Streets; The Old Tannery; Social Life; Census of 1870; Powder Magazine; Height of the Lehigh Hills; May-day; The Masonic Societies of Bethlehem,	141
--	-----

CHAPTER XV.

Music in Bethlehem, by Rufus A. Grider, of the Bethlehem Moravian Congregation,	157
---	-----

CHAPTER XVI.

Borough Authorities; Lawyers and Doctors; The choice of Bishops by Lot; An Account of a "Vesper" of the Moravian Historical Society; Old Map of Bethlehem in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; The Married Peoples' Houses; Manokasy; The Apothecary Shop; Pottery; Tobacco; Silk; Public Buildings; The Vineyards; The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Co.; South Bethlehem; The Paper Bag Manufactory; New Street Bridge; Volunteer Companies; The Lehigh University; The Freshet of October 4, 1869; The First Public Roads; David Nitschman and His Company; The Great Minnisink Trail; The First Post Office; The Mode of Travel in the Olden Times; The "Crown Inn"; Stage Route, Wind Gap to Philadelphia,	171
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First House, Bethlehem, built 1741.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
or
BETHLEHEM,
Pennsylvania,
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MORAVIAN
CHURCH.

—♦♦♦—
BETHLEHEM.

A quiet town, embowered by patriarch trees,
Around which sleeps an atmosphere, as sweet
As a rose of Paradise: where tiny feet
Tinkle, at twilight, on a balmy breeze,
Then ever blow from Ceylon's spicy seas—
And where throughout the long and languid days
Poised on the Sycamore's silver-rinded sprays,
The Cradle sings his sweet, and flutes his gloes,
Far steller than its may beam beneath the sun,
But none so bland in beauty—none so bright
With Eden's own Asphodel, that, exuding light,
Blends in her paths, while, like a kneeling nun
Heaving High Mass, she looks with reverent eyes,
Through clapping greenery, on smiling skies!

—HENEY B. HUNT.

CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENT OF BETHLEHEM.—BUILDING OF
THE FIRST HOUSE.—ORIGIN OF NAME OF
THE TOWN.—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MORA-
VIAN CHURCH.—SKETCH OF COUNT ZINZEN-
DORF AND HIS FAMILY.—ANNA NITSCHMANN.

BETHLEHEM, Northampton County,
Pennsylvania, is situated on the south-
ern side of a declivity rising from the north-
ern bank of the Lehigh River, twelve miles

from its mouth at Easton, on the river Dela-
ware, and fifty-two miles from, and connect-
ing with the city of Philadelphia by the
North Pennsylvania Railroad; which forms
a junction with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
at that point; thus placing Bethlehem within
two hours ride by railroad of Philadelphia,
and three hours from Harrisburg and New
York.

Bethlehem was settled in 1741 by Moravians
from Germany. It is a place of great resort
in the summer season for the inhabitants of
Philadelphia and New York, and is chiefly
celebrated for its dry and salubrious climate.
It is particularly adapted as a place of resi-
dence for invalids, especially for those suffer-
ing from weakness of the lungs, being at the
southern end of an extensive plain called
the "Dry lands," and sheltered on the west
and north by the Blue Ridge Mountains,
twenty miles distant. It is famous for its
schools, its beautiful walks and drive, and
the open-hearted hospitality of its Anglo-
German population, numbering at this time,
about 7,000.

To the better understanding of the appear-
ance of the town of Bethlehem, and the cus-
toms of the people, it will be necessary to give
a short sketch of the rise and progress of the
Moravian Society.

On the 24th of April, 1741, a party of German Moravians, eleven in number, under the leadership of Peter Boehl, settled upon a new Nazareth, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and settled at that point on the Lehigh or *Lecha* river, as it was named by the Indians, where a small creek entered the Muncickany empties into that stream. This place is now called Brimcom, the Society having purchased there 1100 acres of land for the purpose of forming a settlement.

The first house, with a stable attached, was erected that year, and within its walls were assembled, on Christmas Eve, 1741, the pious inhabitants of the little settlement, added to whom were Count Nicholas-Louis Von Zinzendorf and his daughter Elizabeth, who had just arrived in this country from Germany, for the purpose of celebrating the coming anniversary of the birth-day of our Saviour, and from the coincidence that the celebration was partly performed in the stable, the name of Bethlehem was given to the infant town: the proposed name had been Bethlehem, or the "*house upon the Lecha*," but in commemoration of this eventful evening it was changed to Bethlehem.

The following interesting sketch concerning the settlement of Bethlehem, was written by John Martin Mack, a Moravian Missionary to the American Indians. He was born in 1715 and died in 1784. On the 13th of April, 1740, we concluded to break up our settlement in Georgia, on account of the war, as we had no religious liberty, and remove to Pennsylvania, where we arrived the same month, and were engaged as mechanics and day labourers by Mr. Whitefield at Nazareth, in order to build a house for him at that place, as he had purchased the land for converted people in England. We had a pleasant household, every one had hold where they could, and the Lord was with us.

In Dec. 1740, Bishop David Nitschman Father Nitschman, and his daughter Anna, Sister Mother, and Charles Fröhlich arrived from Europe with a commission to locate a settlement for the Brethren, and they did so in 1741. The ground whereon Bethlehem

now was purchased, and in the spring of 1741, was settling down the first tree and felling of the place. In the fall of the same year came the blessed follower Zinzendorf, several days before Christmas. He came to our new built place ere it had a name, it happened that we celebrated Christmas Eve in the entry of the birth of our dear Saviour, and as there was only a wall between our dwelling and our cow and horse stable, so the *Saints of Angels* went into the stable in the night, for with us, and sang with feeling, so that our hearts were melted.

"Nicht aus Jerusalem, sondern Bethlehem
Aus dem Komet was mir fromt."

And thus the place received the name of Bethlehem. The impression which it made upon my heart will remain to my latest hour."

1740, Whitefield purchased 5000 acres of land A. D. 1740, in Upper Nazareth Township, which he transferred to the Brethren in 1743. This domain was known as the "Barony of Nazareth," and was originally the property of the Countess Zinzendorf; it had the right of Court Baron, and was the only manner sold by the Penns with the privilege, and it was and is yet held in addition of rendering service to them, and their heirs, of a *Red Rose* in June of each year.

The first house was a large log house, such as are common in the wilds of Pennsylvania, even in these days. It was intended as a temporary residence for the settlers, until a more substantial building could be erected. It stood upon the site of the present stables of the "Eagle Hotel." Numerous drawings of it have been made, in which it is represented as a one-story log house with attic rooms or garrets, having two doors and 12 windows in the front of the house, and two windows in each gable end of the first story, and two irregular windows in the gable ends of the garrets. When the house was torn down some of the wood was preserved, from which pens, crutles, and pen-holders have been made, and are highly prized.

The existence of the religious society of the Moravians, or the church of the United Brethren, the ancient "*Unitas Fratrum*," is

now a matter of history. They are the oldest known Apostolic and Protestant church, coming from Bohemia and Moravia; its Bishops justly claiming Apostolic succession, authoritatively recognized by the Established Church of England, and by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

To sketch briefly a history of the rise of the United Brethren, it will be necessary to begin in the year 1176, when the Waldenses, a religious and primitive people, first made their appearance in Bohemia, and settled on the borders of the Eger, where they soon united in friendly and religious communion with the Bohemians and Moravians. The early history of these persecuted people is involved in much obscurity, although their origin is dated from the eighth century, and sometimes earlier; they inhabited the valley of Piedmont and took their name from a celebrated leader of their sect, Peter Waldo.

They were undoubtedly, however, the earliest advocates of Christian Truth, and suffered the most terrible persecutions; their descendants are still found in Piedmont, Switzerland and France. They traced their Episcopal ordination to the Apostles, and on settling in Bohemia, finding their doctrines and practices assimilating with those of that country, they finally became united into one church.

From these united people, sprung the Bohemian John Huss, who about the year 1400, brought the doctrines of his people before the world; and in consequence suffered the persecutions of the Church of Rome, and was finally burnt at the stake as a Heretic, on the 6th of July, 1415. Then followed the great Hussite war.

Finally, after many persecutions and secret worshipping in caves, George Podiebrad, of Bohemia, about the year 1456, permitted the Bohemians and Moravians to form themselves into an association, (the "*Unitas Fratrum*,"") and to settle in the principality of Lititz.

In the year 1467, a deputation of seventy of the most respectable members of the Moravian brethren met at Lahota. Nine of these were chosen, from whom three were selected by lot, to be the spiritual advisers

of the people; those chosen were Mathias of Kunewold, Thomas Pizelaucius and Elias Krenovius, and as it was necessary these Presbyters should properly administer the rites of Ordination, they decided on seeking Episcopal ordination from some pure source accordingly, some time after, the Brethren resolved on sending three of their priests to the Waldenses, (who still had their churches and bishops in Austria,) to receive their sacred ordination, one of whom was Michael Bradacius, who was with two others, ordained by Stephen, one of the last remaining Waldensian bishops, who, within a year thereafter, was burned at the stake, and his followers fugitives.

About the same time the persecutions of the Brethren began anew, and they struggled on long weary years against civil and ecclesiastical power, until at last a patron and a protector was raised up for them, under whose influence, bravery and goodness, the society has become great and prosperous in this country and in Europe; where they have built many pleasant towns, from which they send out numerous missionaries, who go about the world doing good to all mankind.

Nicholas Louis, Count von Zinzendorf, to whose protection, fraternal friendship and pious exertions the Moravians owe so much, and which they repay so fully by cherishing and keeping ever green his memory amongst them, was born in the city of Dresden, on the 26th of May, 1700. His father was minister of State to the king of Saxony, and a nobleman much esteemed, he married the Countess Reuss Von Elbeisdorf, by whom he had this one son, and died soon after. His widow then retired to the residence of her mother (at Hennersdorf, in upper Lusatia, Saxony.) Henrietta, Baroness de Gersdorf, a learned and pious lady, who devoted herself to the education of her grandson. When quite young he was sent to the University of Halle, then under the direction of its founder, Francke; and afterwards in 1716, he went to the University of Wittenburg, to complete his studies. He left there in 1719, resolved to embrace the Ecclesiastical profession, and traveled throughout Northern Europe, inclu-

cession." The bench of Bishops in England in the year 1749, agreed that these Brethren (referring to the present Moravian Church—then known by the name of the "Unitus Fratrum at Hernhut") were an Episcopal Church, and an act of parliament was passed June 6, 1749, which granted and secured to them certain solicited privileges. Copies of the act were printed in English, Latin, French and German, and distributed among the Brethren; one of the original printed copies in English, is now in possession of B. E. Lehman, of Bethlehem, Pa.

In the list of Bishops of the Unity of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, commencing with Michael Bradacius, consecrated in 1467, by Stephen, Bishop of the Waldenses; and ending in 1844, we find fifty-five names, adding to these the Bishops of the Unity in Poland, taken from Jablonsky's letter to Archbishop Wake, in 1717, down to David Nitschman, consecrated in 1735, by Jablonsky, at Berlin; the first Bishop of the renewed Moravian Church, we have sixty-seven Bishops; and from that time till the ordination of Samuel Reinke in 1858, no less than eighty nine more bishops were added to the list. Making the entire number of Bishops of the Moravian Church to that time, one hundred and sixty-six. Some writers increase the number, but Crantz makes David Nitschman the sixty-seventh Bishop, and he has been followed as the best authority.

The Rev. Edward De Schweinitz, in the Moravian Manual, gives a list of the Bishops of the church, constituting the Episcopal succession of the *Unitus Fratrum*. In the Ancient Church from 1467 to 1734, he makes the number of Bishops to be 70. Since then, up to 1856, he gives 27 Bishops of the

RENEWED CHURCH.

No.	Year of Consecration.	Bishops.
71	1735	David Nitschman.
72	1757	Lewis Count de Zinzendorf.
73	1749	Polycarp Mueller.
74	1741	John Nitschman, sen.
75	1743	Frederick Baron De Watteville.
76	1744	Martin Dohr.
77	1745	Augustus G. Spangenberg.

78	1746	David Nitschman, jun.
79	"	Frederick W. Neisser.
80	"	Christian F. Steinhofen.
81	"	J. E. Camerhof.
82	1747	John Baron de Watteville.
83	"	Leonard Dohr.
84	"	A. A. Vierech.
85	1748	Frederick Martin.
86	"	Peter Boehler.
87	1750	George Waddinger.
88	1751	Matthew Held.
89	1754	John Gambold.
90	1756	Andrew Graman.
91	1758	John Nitschman.
92	"	Nathaniel Seidel.
93	1771	Martin Mack.
94	1773	Martin Graf.
95	1775	John E. Reudel.
96	"	Paul E. Layritz.
97	"	P. H. Melther.
98	1782	Henry de Breuningk.
99	"	George Clements.
100	"	Jeremiah Risler.
101	1783	George Traueker.
102	1784	John Etwein.
103	1785	John Schaukirch.
104	1786	Benjamin G. Mueller.
105	1789	Christian Gregor.
106	"	Samuel Liebesch.
107	"	C. Duvernoy.
108	"	Benjamin Rothe.
109	1790	John A. Huebner.
110	"	John D. Kochler.
111	1801	Thomas Moore.
112	"	Christian Dohr.
113	"	Samuel T. Benade.
114	"	Gottbold Reichel.
115	1802	George H. L. Skid.
116	1808	John G. Conow.
117	"	Herman Richter.
118	1811	John Herbst.
119	1814	William Fabricius.
120	"	Charles G. Huetel.
121	"	Charles A. Rammister.
122	"	John Baptiste de Atherfield.
123	1815	Jac. de Van Vliet.
124	1818	George M. Schmidt.
125	"	F. W. Foster.
126	"	Benjamin Reichel.
127	1822	Andrew Benade.
128	1825	John Wied.
129	"	Lewis Fabricius.
130	"	Peter F. Currie.
131	"	John Holmes.
132	1827	John D. Anders.
133	1835	Frederick L. Kuebing.

134	1830	John C. B. Dea.
135	"	C. A. Pöhlker.
136	"	H. F. Waldeck.
137	"	Jul. Felix K. Reich.
138	"	Daniel F. Gombel.
139	"	William Henry Van Meek.
140	"	John King Martyn.
141	"	John Ellis.
142	1843	John M. Nitschman.
143	"	C. C. Lersch.
144	"	John Stenger.
145	1844	William Widdow Essex.
146	1845	Peter Weller.
147	1846	John G. Herman.
148	"	Benjamin Southworth.
149	1848	C. W. Mathieson.
150	1852	F. Joachim Nelson.
151	"	John R. Ziers.
152	1853	John C. Brechtel.
153	"	Henry T. Decker.
154	"	George Wall Westoby.
155	1874	John Christian Jacobsen.
156	1887	Gedfrey Andrew Chisew.
157	"	William Edwards.
158	"	Charles William John.
159	"	Henry Rudolph Wallischlaek.
160	1858	Samuel Renke.
161	1860	Geo. Fredk Edmson.
162	1862	Ernest F. Reichel.
163	"	E. W. Croeger.
164	1863	James Laroche.
165	1864	Henry A. Shultz.
166	"	David Bigler.
167	1866	G. T. Tietzen.

Since 1866 there has been no new Bishops appointed in the church.

In March 1726, Count Zinzendorf was banished from Saxony, under the pretext of his disseminating false doctrines on religion, and having given protection to the community at Hernhut, against whom there were many like complaints. Driven from his home, he visited England and the missions of the Society in America, during which time he visited Bethlehem, and was present at the ever memorable celebration at that place on Christmas Eve, 1741. In 1743, he returned to Europe, and in 1747 obtained permission from the King of Saxony to return to Hernhut. During his absence the government had sent a commission to investigate charges against the community of the Breth-

ren, but the report proving favorable to the usages, social forms and religious practices of the people there, they were not disturbed. In 1756 the Countess Von Zinzendorf died, and the Count, in about a year after her death, married Anna Nitschman, who had accompanied him and his daughter in their travels in America. The Count and his wife both died in 1769, within twelve days of each other, and were buried side by side in the cemetery at Hernhut.

Anna Nitschman was a daughter of "old father Nitschman," one of the original emigrants from Moravia, who died at Bethlehem, and is interred in the cemetery there. She was a very remarkable woman, and attracted as much attention and respect from those who were acquainted with her, as did the celebrated Zinzendorf. At the early age of fifteen she was an Addresser of the Society at Hernhut, and became quite eminent in the performance of ministerial duties. It was not uncommon at that time for women to speak and pray in unofficial life.

Many of the hymns used by the Moravians in their religious services were composed by Zinzendorf, and he has so completely identified himself with their Society, that it has become impossible to make even a brief sketch of it, such as this, without a continual reference to him, and in a great measure, giving a history of his life.

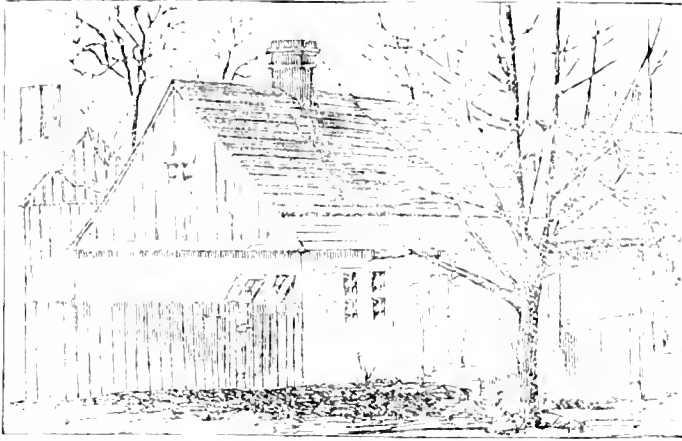
The Count's eldest daughter, the Countess Henrietta Benigna Justina de Zinzendorf, who accompanied her father during his visit to America, was married in 1747, to Johannes Baron de Wattville, a Bishop of the Moravian Church. The Count had twelve children by his first marriage, six sons, and six daughters.

The Countess Erdmuth took as much interest as her husband in the little community at Hernhut, and during his banishment she was the chief counsel and recourse of the Society there. "The family of Zinzendorf appears to have been of very remote antiquity in the Duchy of Austria. As early as the eleventh century, it was numbered among the twelve noble houses, which were the chief

support of the Austrian dynasty. From its founder Ehrenhold, to his descendant, the subject of this sketch, were reckoned twenty-two generations. The dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred on it by the Emperor Leopold in the year 1662. The first member of the family who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, was John, the second of the name who died in 1552. Of his descendants, several families remained in the Austrian dominions, and were distinguished by their adherence to the Protestant faith, not less than by their civil and military services. It is a remarkable fact, that Luke Bakeneister, Doctor and Professor of Theology, who in the reign of the Emperor Rudolph II. held a visitation of the Churches in Austria adhering to the Augsburg Confession, found four flourishing Protestant congregations, duly provided with Pastors established on the estates of Zinzendorf family at Lung, Charlotten, Pottendorf and Orth, near Markfeld. The grandfather of

the Count, Maximilian Erasmus, emigrated from his native land and settled at Oberberg near Nuremberg, esteeming the loss of all his estates more than counterbalanced by the superior liberty of conscience which he thus obtained. His son George Lewis, the father of the Count, having moved to Dresden, entered into the service of the elector of Saxony, and died as stated in the narrative, in the year 1700. The headship of the family which fell to the Count in 1756, on the decease of his elder brother, he ceded with all his rights and immunities to his nephew, as soon as the necessary forms could be gone through.

The motto of the house of Zinzendorf, derived from Count Albert the Prime Minister of the Emperor Leopold, was: "I yield to no one, not even to the whole world." See a note to a poem by Count Zinzendorf, on his brother Frederick Christian's second marriage, German Poems No. 63, page 176, in which he makes a striking allusion to this motto.



THE OLD INDIAN CHAPEL,
BETHLEHEM, PA., 1765.

CHAPTER II.

THE DESCENDANTS OF ZINZENDORF, LOUIS
DAVID DE SCHWEINITZ.—THE OLD INDIAN
CHAPEL.—THE UNITY, DOCTRINE AND MIS-
SIONS OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.—A LIST
OF THE INHABITANTS OF BETHLEHEM.—THE
INDIAN TROUBLES.

GUST ZINZENDORF left behind him three daughters, the only survivors of a family of twelve children, six sons and as many daughters, most of whom departed in infancy. The eldest, Henrietta Benigna Justina, became the consort of Baron John de Watteville; the second, Maria Agnes, of Maurice Count Dohna; the third, Elizabeth, of Baron Frederick de Watteville. By the two alliances last mentioned, the Count has no surviving descendant; the only son of Count Dohna, Henry Lewis, having died without issue in 1833.

To Baron John de Watteville, and his lady, were born two sons and two daughters; the sons all unmarried; the elder of the daughters, Anne Dorothy Elizabeth, was married to Hans Christian Alexander von Schweinitz, first younger, Maria Justina, to Henry the 5th, Count Reuss, of the house of Kœnig. By these marriages there are now living four great grand-children of Count Zinzendorf.

Louis David De Schweinitz, Doctor of Phi-

losophy and the celebrated Botanist, was born in Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, A.D. 1770. He was the eldest son of Hans Christian Alexander De Schweinitz, and his wife Anna Dorothea Elizabeth de Watteville. His father was of an ancient and very distinguished family in Silesia, in Germany; he came to this country in 1770, and filled at Bethlehem, the office of Superintendent of the school and secular concerns of the Moravian Brethren in North America.

On the 14th of July, 1787, Louis David De Schweinitz was placed at Nazareth Hall, to be educated, and remained there as a scholar *seven* years. About the year 1822, he became the *Senior Clerk* of the Society, and also took charge of the Boarding School for young girls, at Bethlehem. He died February 8th, 1854, and his remains are interred in the old Cemetery. He left a widow and four sons, namely, the Rev Edm. A. De Schweinitz, Fiscal Agent of the Moravian Church in North Carolina; Rev M. Robert De Schweinitz, President of the Provincial 123rd Conference of the Moravian Church; Edm. De Schweinitz, Minister of the Church, and President of the Theological College at Bethlehem; and Bernard De Schweinitz, deceased, who at the time of his death in 1854, was Minister of the Moravian Church, on Staten Island, New

the centre for the axes, and so they came into town. The women often came into town on horseback, without any saddles on their horses, and riding a-straddle, like men.

The European settlers were few however, and thinly scattered around the adjacent country. Some of these were Irish, who, says Bishop Spangenberg, the Moravians dreaded more than the Indians. It was by them that the Moravians were first called *Hernhutters*.

Mr. Henry, in his history of Lehigh Valley, says, that the establishment of the Moravian congregations in America, had in view the *single object* of the propagating the gospel among the Indians. No doubt that was one of the objects of the Society, but not by any means the only one. They were desirous of escaping the persecutions in Europe, and were induced to emigrate to Georgia. From there they came to Bethlehem as stated, and thus it became from its beautiful position, fine climate, and the rapid increase of its population, the chief town of the Society, and naturally its central station, and as the Moravian church was, and still is a Mission church for the conversion of the heathen, it was from this place that the Brethren took their instructions from their superiors, and set out to the different missions of the Society, on the Upper Lehigh, the Susquehanna, and finally into the distant wilds of the Juniata, and the Alleghany mountains, as well as the inhospitable regions of the Ohio. Many of these mission posts, "*Huts of Grace*," as they were called; originally thinly scattered through the wilderness, have become in the present day, prosperous and largely populated towns.

The Duke de Rochefoucault, in his travels in America in 1785, volume II., page 397, &c., gives the following facts connected with the temporal government of the Church in Bethlehem, at that time.

"In 1740, Count Zinzendorf purchased of Mr. William Allen, who held of William Penn, the district now called Bethlehem, with the view of founding there an establishment for the Society of the Moravians. Although some trees were cut down in 1741,

it was not until 1742 that the settlement was begun. One hundred and forty Moravian Brothers and Sisters arrived from Germany and settled there. These families were poor, had no other dependence but their labor, and everything was to be done to form a settlement in this desert. They lived there in one general community, *contrary to the rules and usages of their Society*, but only from the necessity of circumstances, which would have rendered the general progress of the Society more slow, and the situation of the individual families more inconvenient, if their labors and productions had been divided. This deviation from the construction of the Unity, (for thus they call the whole Society,) was prescribed by the Synod, which makes and alters the laws of the Moravian people.

"Thus, under the orders of the chiefs of the congregation established at Bethlehem, they cleared the woods, made roads, and cultivated the lands; the women spun, wove, made their clothes, and prepared their victuals. One single will animated the whole, and the product of each individual labor served indiscriminately to support the whole Brother and Sisterhood. The fathers and mothers being constantly employed in labor, could not, without inconvenience to the community, give their attention to the children. The Society therefore, set apart some of the Sisters to take charge of the whole. The authority, however, and the superintendence of the parents, was neither taken away nor diminished.

"At that time, even, notwithstanding their community of goods, the Brethren that received any money from their families or friends, had the predisposal of it. If any of them invested their property in the common stock, it was voluntary, and the effect of a zeal and disinterested act, of which there were few examples. The Brethren possessed of any private property, had frequently their children with them; they clothed them better, and the care which they took of their infancy—a charge considered a relief by the Society—was a proof that at Bethlehem the children were not, as has been alleged, the

property of the community, and that it was no part of the constitution to make members renounce all private property.

In proportion as the settlement advanced their labor became less urgent, and the virtues of man have nearly everywhere the same character. The active Brethren killed themselves with work, while the idle took little trouble. Those who reflected, discovered whatever fatigue they endured, their situation was nowise ameliorated, and that industry, the indisputable property of every man, afforded them not a single advantage. Reflection, then had the same effect upon the industrious, as natural disposition had on the idle; the ardor for labor no longer continued, and the society did not prosper, and most of its members were discontented. These joint considerations induced them, in 1762, to change the system of the Society. The Society at Bethlehem was now established on the rules of the societies in Europe, and, agreeably to the new system, it has been regulated since that epoch, as well as all the other Moravian congregations established elsewhere in America. By the present ordinances, the communism of property is done away in favor of the individuals, it only continues as to the government of the Society, and exists partially.

The territorial property, as well as the profits of the tavern, the store, the farms, the saw mill, the oil mill, corn mill and grilling mill, the tannery and the dyeing manufactory, belong to the Society, which, from these funds is enabled to provide for the poor, for the payment of debts, and of the public taxes. In all other respects every Brother enjoys the absolute property of whatever he can earn by his labor, be it what it may, and of the gifts he may receive. The government of the Society is vested in the Bishop, the Minister, and the Intendant, and the Inspectors, male and female, of the different divisions of the Society, which are five in number; the young men unmarried, the unmarried Sisters, the widows, the married Brethren and Sisters, and the schools. The Intendant has the exclusive adminis-

tration of the property of the Society, but he must advise with a committee composed of from eight to ten members chosen by the Brethren at large; in the name of the Intendant they carry on all their transactions, grant leases of houses and lands, securities for borrowed money, discharges, &c. All the houses, however, erected in the town of Bethlehem, and the 4,000 acres belonging to it, are not the property of the Society, nor even the greater part of them; they belong to the Brethren who have built upon the land, for which they pay rent to the Society. The amount of this rent is two pence the foot in front, by twenty feet in depth. The house built by the Brother is his absolute property; he can leave it to his wife or children, in the same way he can his other effects, or he can sell it, only he cannot convey it but to a Brother who has obtained permission from the Directory to buy it, with the burthen of the rent attached to it, and which perpetually remains.

The Directors having the government of the Society, must admit those only into their territory, who they think will not disturb the Society. In the contract of lease made by the Intendant with the advice of the committee, to those intending to build a house, or to those who purchase a house, it is always stipulated, that if the proprietors shall be desirous of quitting it, and shall not find a purchaser who may be agreeable to the Society, the Society is to purchase it at a price declared by law, which also fixes the terms of payment. Garden ground, or land in the country, is let at six shillings the acre.

Besides the government farm appropriated to the benefit of the Society, there are six or seven smaller farms belonging to it. These are let to tenants who pay a third part of their produce, and who also pay six shillings rent for their garden grounds. These tenants are all at present Moravians. Sometimes the farms are let to other persons, only the Society must be satisfied as to their character and behavior. The town of Bethlehem is inhabited by between five and six

hundred inhabitants, all of the Brother and Sisterhood."

In the Bethlehem Souvenir, "a History of the rise, progress and present condition of the Bethlehem Female Seminary, by Wm. C. Reichel," published in 1858, it is very justly remarked, that "the spirit of pious simplicity which characterised the social and religious regulations of the early Brethren, while it astonishes us at the present day, cannot fail to elicit admiration of their honesty of purpose and determination to live the life of 'every day' christians. No occasion, however trifling, but was sanctified with the ceremonies of religion."

"In connection with this pastoral simplicity mentioned, Spangenberg, in describing Nazareth farm, in 1746, in his own quaint style, says in regard to the Brethren and Sisters engaged there, 'Never, since the creation of the world, were there made and sung such lovely and holy shepherds, ploughing, reapers, thrashing, spinners, knitters, sewers, washers and other laboring hymns, as by these people. An entire farmers' hymn book might be made by them.'" See Riser's life of Spangenberg, page 221.

James Henry, in his sketches of Moravian life and character, page 137, writes on this subject, that, "When travelling, the Moravian of patriarchal times had his '*Reiselieder*,' or travelling hymns. These, sung in the solitude of the chamber, before retiring or at rising in the morning, or performed in agreeable chorus by several pilgrims, added solace to the journey, and if on a mission of evangelical labor, assuaged its toils and hardships."

It will be observed that the Moravians are essentially a musical people, even at the present day; although in the olden times music was more generally cultivated and used by them than at present. Hymns and music were used not only in the church and on all festival occasions, but in the family, at meals, in the fields, the work shop, and while travelling; even yet the good customs in this regard have not passed away, and the *Wage lieder*, or cradle hymns, may yet be heard sung by

the sweet voices of the little ones, in the good old town of Bethlehem.

On the 18th of September, 1792, the venerable, beloved and celebrated Bishop Augustus (Gottlieb) Spangenberg, died in the 89th year of his age, having been born on the 15th of July, 1704. The Bishop was, during twenty years of his life, from 1742 to 1762, the virtual head and superintendent of the Moravian affairs in America; he was educated for the Lutheran Church, and became a Professor of Divinity at the University of Halle, in 1731, (having received his degree at the University of Jena, which he entered in 1722,) and was discharged the next year, his views in religious matters not being agreeable to the direction. He then attached himself at once to the Moravian church, and became Zinzendorf's assistant at Herrnhut, and finally a Bishop of the Unity, and in influence second only to the Count. He was eminently qualified for the performance of the onerous duties devolving on him in the infant days of the Society in America, during the Indian troubles, and in the pecuniary difficulties with which the church had at first to struggle.

In a note to page 9, of the history of Nazareth Hall, it is alleged that, "A century ago it was the custom for its Bishops (of the Moravian church,) to take official names," and a note from Spangenberg to Brother Rogers, dated July 19th, 1760, and signed "Joseph," is given in evidence to prove the assertion; but no other instance is mentioned, and no other authority adduced for the statement. The learned author of that book has been led into an error by making the peculiar case of Spangenberg, a general one. The Moravian Bishops did not as a rule, nor even as a common practice, assume official names. The case of Spangenberg is an exception. He had generally acquired among all his Brethren the name of "Joseph," for the reason, "that he cared so well for his Brethren;" in this way, he became generally well known by his Brethren as "Brother Joseph;" and finally assumed it as an official name, signing himself simply

"Joseph." It was at that time very usual for the Brethren to use simply their first or given names in addressing each other by letter, as it is even now the custom among intimate friends. Joseph is a Hebrew name, signifying, "He shall add." The name of *Godlieb*, means in English, *God-love*. In Kutter's history of the Moravian church in Philadelphia, is a portrait of the eminent Bishop, "Brother Joseph," with a *facsimile* of his signature, thus, "*Joseph, alias, Augustus Godlieb Spangenberg.*"

In the published transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, in the year 1868, page 72; in a note, it is said that the name of "Brother Joseph" was given to Spangenberg by Count Zinzendorf, as an affectionate appellation, "on account of the excellent care he always took of his Brethren." If this is so, it finally disposes of the statement that the Bishops of the Moravian church in former times took official names.

The printed transactions above referred to, are contained in a pamphlet of 80 pages. It is the first publication ever issued by the Society, which is located at Nazareth.

In the year 1857, a number of Moravian gentlemen met together at Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, and formed an association, to which they gave the name of "The Moravian Historical Society;" having for its object the elucidation of the history of the Moravian church in America, in particular, and the history of the church in general, and its missions, wherever situated.

In the month of November, A. D. 1858, the Nazareth congregation of the United Brethren, presented the Society with a room in the old stone mansion known as the "Whitefield House," erected in the year 1743, and in this building the Society have ever since held their annual and special meetings. Nothing can be more interesting or charming, than to attend the annual Vesper of the Historical Society at Nazareth. The members are accompanied by their wives and daughters; all partake of a meal; and after the cakes and coffee, a veritable "love feast." Historical papers are read, during which the

men smoke and listen, or the women sew or are quietly attentive; many pleasant stories of old times are told; and only darkness breaks up the happy circle.

On the 25th of June, 1792, Bethlehem having stood fifty years, or half a century, the occasion was celebrated by a "Love Feast," and a pyramid was placed in the enclosure where the reservoir of the "Sisters' House" now stands, which was decorated with *scarlet, yellow, pink, blue* and *white* ribbons, emblematic of all the choirs in the congregation. In the evening a procession, consisting of the whole congregation, passed through all the streets of the town, accompanied by music. The settlement of the town was commenced, as is well known, before the 20th of June, 1742, but the complete organization of the congregation as such, dates from that time.

The Lehigh Bridge Company of Bethlehem was incorporated in the year 1792. The bridge then erected was an uneasy structure, made of wood, but built in the most substantial manner, resting on three stone piers, with a side walk, similar to the present one; for foot passengers; and the old rope ferry was then abandoned. The view from this old bridge is represented to have been impressively beautiful, but few buildings were erected near the stream, none were on the south side of the river but the "Old Crown Inn;" so there was nothing to obstruct the vision, or to take away the beauty of the scene. The river, its banks covered with verdure; the surrounding hills and mountains, covered with the forest trees; the islands, so dear to every Bethlehemite, and Bartow's path winding along beside the rippling waters of the Lehigh, formed a picture of quiet repose and wild beauty, seldom if ever equalled. Modern improvements have partially destroyed, but not entirely eradicated all traces of the former beauty of the scene. The freshet of the 8th of January, 1841, washed away the old structure, the wood work of which had become gray with age, and worn with travel. During the same year the present covered bridge was built, the southern half of which was washed away by the freshet of June 5th, 1892, caused by the

breaking of the dams of the Lehigh Navigation Company, above Mauch Chunk; heavy and continuous rains occurred on the 3rd of the month, in the mountains, and the splendid dams used to feed the Lehigh Canal, gave way one after another, before the great pressure of the water, the dam No. 4, at White Haven, being the first to break. The destruction of property was enormous, and the loss of life very serious. The dams were never rebuilt. A very interesting pamphlet was printed in 1863, giving incidents of the freshets. That portion of the bridge destroyed was soon rebuilt, and the new part roofed with slate.

The American Gazeteer, printed in 1797, says of Bethlehem: "It is a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, of the Protestant Episcopal church, as they term themselves. It is situated on the Lehigh River, a western branch of the Delaware, fifty-three miles northerly from Philadelphia, and eighteen southerly from the *Wind-gap*. The town stands partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, a fine creek, which affords trout and other fish. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in the summer is frequented by gentry from different parts. In 1787 there were 60 dwelling houses of stone, well built, and 600 inhabitants. Besides the Meeting House, are three other public buildings, large and spacious; one for single Brethren, one for single

Sisters, and the other for the Widows. The literary establishments, as well as the religious regulations, here deserve notice. In a house adjoining the church, is a school for females; and since 1787, a boarding school for young ladies, who are sent here from different parts, and are instructed in reading and writing, (in the English and German tongues,) grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle-work, music, &c. The Minister of the place has the direction of this, as well as the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. These schools, especially that for young ladies, are deservedly in high repute; and scholars more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

"There is a genteel tavern at the north end of the town, the profit arising from which belongs to the Society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a grist mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery.

"The Lehigh River rises in Northampton County, Pa., about twenty-one miles east of Wyoming Falls, in the Susquehanna River, and taking a circular course, passing through the Blue Mountains, empties into the Delaware River on the south side of Easton, eleven miles northeast of Bethlehem. It runs about seventy-five miles."



THE FIRST MORAVIAN STORE,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN STORE.—BETHLEHEM IN 1797, FROM OGDEN'S EXCURSION INTO BETHLEHEM AND NAZARETH. THE ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE BRETHREN'S CHURCH.

THE illustration which heads this chapter, is a correct representation of the *first store* belonging to the Moravian congregation of Bethlehem, copied from one of Mr. A. Klockner's photographs. It was originally kept by William Edmonds, an Englishman, and a Moravian, who came to America in 1765. This ancient structure, erected in the substantial style of the last century, is still standing, and is situated on Market Street, immediately opposite to the western gate of the old Graveyard, on the north side of the Street; no information can be obtained as to the time when it was built, but it must have been during the earlier days of the settlement of the town, as the "*new store*," now the Eagle Hotel, which was the second building occupied as a store by the Society,

was created in 1784. Christian R. Hoskewelder was the storekeeper after the removal, for many years; then, Owen Rice, senior, had charge, and was succeeded by his son, Owen Rice, junior. In 1822 the store was removed to the building now occupied by the firm of Wolfe, Krause & Erwin, the successors of Augustus Wolfe, to whom the church in 1811, sold the stock and business.

In the "*first store*," the sale room was in the western apartment of the building, the house being a double structure, and can be easily recognized in the cut by its large window, with diamond-shaped panels of glass. Some of the nails and spikes used in the erection of the store, and which were taken out in altering it into a dwelling house, have been preserved as curiosities, from their immense size. The house, judging from the thickness of its walls, would have made a good fort in the olden times; it will now make a good stone quarry, for it has been allowed to go to ruin, although situated on

one of the finest building sites in Bethlehem. It is a quaint old building, very picturesque and beautiful.

The old store room is now occupied temporarily as an office, by Captain Owen Luckenbaek, Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for the 11th District of Pennsylvania.

The dwelling house next door to the east, adjoining the "old store," was built in 1750, and was the first building erected on Market Street. It was the residence of Timothy Horsfield, an English Moravian, a noted and influential man in his day, a Justice of the Peace, and an eccentric character. His remains repose in the northwestern part of the old Cemetery, in the third grave from the west path, in the first row, on the northern side of the second walk from Market Street; and upon the tombstone the following words are inscribed.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD,

Born April 25, 1708,

IN LIVERPOOL, OLD ENGLAND,

Departed March 9, 1773.

Some of his descendants, (great-grandchildren, by the name of *Kummer*;) are at this time, living in Bethlehem, and his old residence is now occupied by the widow of the late John Oerter; and is a substantial old two-story stone house, with massive walls like the old building next door.

The following graphic account of Bethlehem and its inhabitants, is copied from an old work now out of print, entitled, "*An Excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, with a succinct History of the Society of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians, by John C. Ogden, a Presbyterian in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, printed by Charles Cist, No. 104 North Second Street, near the corner of Race Street, Philadelphia, 1800.*"

The writer says "The town of Bethlehem is approached through a large wood, and we beheld it with agreeable surprise, at some distance from the summit and slope of high grounds, which are formed parallel to two rivers or streams. The bridge, built in 1791, across the Lehigh, being out of repair, it was

needful to pass the ford, which is safe and easy. The flat grounds open a way to the hill, which is ascended by two principal streets, the road being adorned by trees. A large and acceptable inn was reached before the setting of the sun, and an interesting chain of objects presented to call forth curiosity and enquiry on our part.

"A venerable man, one of the fathers of this town, is devoted chiefly to attendance upon strangers, that the hours of business among the inhabitants may not be unnecessarily disturbed by visitants, or the stranger be under undue restraint and embarrassment for want of a guide who would give full indulgence to a prudent curiosity.

"The inn is a stone building, with four large rooms on the first, second and third floors. Those on the second and third floor, are in part sub-divided into two small, and one large room. In this way, parties or gentlemen with servants, are accommodated almost as separate families. Fifty persons may be quartered here conveniently.

"Mr. Thomas indulged us with his company around the village. This benevolent attendant upon visitors is possessed of a large share of that primeval simplicity which becomes an Israelite indeed. He is saluted with a smile, and soft word of affection, under the paternal title of *Daddy*. The morning after our arrival, he introduced me to the Bishop, an aged grave personage, of great suavity of manner, such as embellish a father in the Church, and become that primitive sincere Christianity, which is professed by this Society. Assuming no pomp, he appears to live only to do good, and make others happy. His residence is in the Congregational House, devoted to the Clergy, and united to the Chapel. Being a widower, his daughter is mistress of the family. His answers to enquiries were made with frankness and very acceptably. These related to the foundation, principles and economy of the Brethren, and the general state of their affairs throughout America.

"It appears that this is a branch of the Greek Church, which has preserved Episcopal succession, with care and circumspection

be in communion with their Synods abroad. The Bishops reside in the United States. This person's name is Eitwine.

"Obtaining permission to visit him whenever his time would permit, we parted. Not, however, before he had favored us with a view of the Chapel, and a contiguous Hall. The first is a plain arched room, furnished with paintings upon canvass, between the windows. These present the most distinguished events in the history of our Lord, beginning with the visitation of the Angel to Mary, and the Nativity, and ending with the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.

"The seats for the attendant are movable and divided into two parcels, one for the men and another for the women. No pomp, no display of pride, ostentation or wealth, are attempted. An orchestra in the gallery, and other instrument of music are often joined with it on festival days.

"The second apartment was a Hall adorned with portraits, a half length of Zinzendorf, and about twenty of the most distinguished ministers and missionaries of this fraternity, who have served among them, from their first establishment in America. Portraits of some of the wives of these deceased Ministers, who had attended them in their missions, are also seen in this Hall.

"From these scenes we passed into the house devoted to the single sisters. One of them being called to attend us, we saw their habitation. They have rooms in this 'Sister's House,' of about twenty feet square, in which six or eight women make their residence by day. The employments of spinning, reeling of cotton, embroidery, painting and schooling, are in separate rooms. In the needle work they excel in figure and shades, both with silk and cotton.

"The Chapel of this choir has an organ and several pieces of instrumental music, which are played upon by the Sisterhood at their devotions. Indeed, in almost every room we saw some musical instrument, an organ, harpsichord, or piano-forte. These are in many private families in this settlement and other villages.

"Devotion are attended every morning. An Address presides and officiates. She sometimes delivers a lecture upon piety and morals. We were permitted to see the dormitory, in which forty of these women sleep in an upper story. This is a large, lofty, airy room, with a lamp suspended in the centre, which burns during the night over the reverberator in the wall, which causes the circulation of the air.

"Before we left this house, we visited a room called the Store, in which are deposited upon shelves, and in large drawers, collections of the specimens of female industry, which they constantly vend.

"Our design was to have seen the Female School, erected for, and devoted to the instruction of children from other parts of the States, and the West India Island, with the girls of the fraternity, who are of the same age. But the men timed here for this privilege had not arrived, and the friendly attendant took me to the great reservoir or conduit, which receives the water from the machinery at the bottom of the hill, and conveys it by pipes under ground, to many public places.

"In a building formed as a pyramid, about fifty feet in height, we saw the pipes which convey water to the tavern, the congregation, Sister's, Widow's, Brother's, and several other houses. We ascended by ladders to the upper part of this edifice, and saw the summit to which the water was, and yet might be conveyed. The constant current prevents freezing in the winter.

"From thence we went to the Common School for boys, who are under the care of masters in a house adjoining that of the Brothers. These children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and accounts, as well as the catechism, and music connected with the religion and devotion.

"Our next visit was to the Brothers' House, which is but a counterpart to that of the Sisters'. Its hall for prayers, apartments for tradesmen, and a dormitory, are in different stories of this building. They have their meals together, in general, save that their dinners only at the common table. Ap-

prentices frequently board with their masters in the town. They all sleep in the common dormitory, and every one in a separate bed.

"Their morning and evening devotions are under the direction of a single Brother or a clergyman. The office of Warden, and that of this clergyman, are often united in one person, when the number of inhabitants in such houses is small, as is at present in Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz. All boys from the age of twelve, reside here, as well as all the unmarried men, unless the circumstances of a parent require the presence of his children.

"From a walk on the top of this house we were entertained with a view of the gardens, neighboring fields, mountains, and the rivers Lehigh and Manakasy. The mountain in the rear descending gradually to the lower grounds, and heightening the view by its verdure.

"The variety of walks, rows of trees, and the plenty with which the gardens and meadows were stored, displayed taste, industry, and economy. To preserve the banks the common willow is planted, and not suffered to grow to a great height.

"The Manakasy is crossed by four bridges, for the convenience of the gardens and other places, besides two others, one above and another below the road and gardens. The sloping banks formed by nature, and the walks by which we mount the hill, prepared by labor, join their varieties to convert this fertile spot into the appearance of a pleasure garden.

"In a plain gallery or summer house on the side of this hill, built for the shelter of the children, who may be permitted to recreate themselves in a rainy or sultry day, was an aged missionary busy in preserving certain seeds and medical herbs; retired from the labors of his functions for many years, among the Indians, he resides in a part of the Congregation House.

"The hour being convenient for visiting the Girls' School, so much celebrated, a pleasing groupe appeared in different rooms,

under the care of their tutresses, where they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, embroidery, drawing and music.

"Since the applications to receive pupils from abroad have become so frequent and numerous, a new building has been erected for their use, upon a similar model with the Sister's House. A small court yard or grass plot is between these buildings. In the rear of this is another small enclosure, which forms a broad grass walk, and is skirted on each side by beds devoted to flowers, which the girls cultivate as their own.

"In the vicinity of the Chapel is a Corpse House, designed to receive the body previous to the sepulchre, in order to relieve the poor, and those whose houses are small, or when the deceased fell a prey to some infectious disorder. After this, in suitable weather, it is attended with great solemnity to a grave yard upon the summit of a hill.

"That neatness and decency which mark everything here, are conspicuous in the place of burial. It is surrounded partly with a stone wall, towards the street, where it cannot be enlarged, partly with a neat wooden fence, on those sides where it may be extended from time to time. The graves are laid out in perfect order, and each forms a flat hillock. The grave stones are about fourteen inches square, and present only the name, age, and native country of the persons, without any other monumental epitaphs or ornaments. This stone lies upon the grave. The departed members of the different choirs or orders are buried together in separate rows. The funerals are attended with great decorum. The females are dressed in white, and black is not worn as mourning.

"My guide, Mr. Thomas, brought for my amusement, Mr. Brailsford's experimental dissertations on the chemical and medical properties of the *Nicotiana Tobaccum* of *Linnaeus*, commonly known by the name of Tobacco.

"This disposition to oblige, has made Mr. Thomas very dear to all who are acquainted with him. In the Bishop's apartment in the Brothers' and Sisters' Houses, in the schools, and among the inhabitants and strangers he

is attended by him, with the greatest respect and devotion. In the girls' school, in particular, he was received with peculiar attention by the instructresses and pupils. Upon the visits of their parents, he escorts them, but they may not pass the streets alone. To him punctually obey in the evenings.

"The clustered life and single state of the nuns in the Roman Catholic countries have been subjects of many remarks. The institutions here are not of that nature, as the women marry, and the single sisters walk abroad and visit their friends and neighbors when they think proper.

"The instructresses are treated with due respect. All females are educated by them, but all do not leave their fathers' houses, and families, to enter the Sisters' House as residents.

"At one end of the room, in which we saw the portraits of Zinzendorf, the ministers and missionaries, a painting on canvass is hung, which presents the divine Saviour in the clouds, attended by angels, descending from the superior regions, and surrounded by the various converts among the heathen, who were the first fruits of the Brethren's missions.

"Among the varied enjoyments of this settlement, is a pleasant walk on the banks of the river Leligh. Nature has furnished a shade by means of the trees which grow near the margin. But this is improved by a row of locust trees between them and the road or walk. Thus, a thick shade is made for almost the whole day. Seats are placed for rest, and to enable the visitors to view the river at leisure. An island also assists to give beauty and variety, as well as to afford a retired bathing place. Not far from these seats, and in full view, is a large bridge, supported by piers of stone, and some farm houses on the opposite shore. Canoes are stationed here, for conveying such as wish to visit the island, which is frequently done.

"Near the river is a large brew-house, and bathing room, devoted to the female schools. This last is surrounded and sheltered by trees in every direction. No one goes into the water without suitable bathing clothes,

and attendants. A clear stream, into a hot and bottom render the place safe and useful.

"At some distance in the rear, behind the town, is a distillery and saw mill, whose works are set in motion by the small stream of the Manakasy. The mechanism of these works is not peculiar.

"The Widow's House, we were told, was conducted upon the same plan with those of the single brethren and sisters. Retired from the world and in the decline of years, their quiet is seldom disturbed by the visit of strangers. This is signified as their way.

"The following morning we visited the more laborious employments in this colony, such as those of the grist, oil, tanning, leathering, snuff and bark mills.

"These works are erected under the banks west of the town, upon the waters of the Manakasy, whose stream is not large, but the water is husbanded with great care, as it passes through the various reservoirs, pent stocks and wheel works; the waters of this stream decrease yearly.

"The spring which furnishes the town is at the foot of this hill, and enclosed within a small stone vault or cellar. It affords a redundancy of water, which is raised to the height of one hundred and twenty-five feet, by forcing pumps, which are in constant movement, by means of a small water wheel supplied from the Manakasy. The main tube which conveys the water is of lead, and of the diameter of four inches. It is so cold that the hand cannot rest upon it but for a few seconds.

"The brewery is a large building, not far from the river and bridge. It furnishes two kinds of beer, which are purchased by the inhabitants of the neighboring settlements.

"While the society of the Brethren were few in number, and a combination of labors and interests were needful to make settlements, property was held in common. This rule is now broken down *in part*, and individuals may follow their private and separate business, retain a station with the Brotherhood, and receive the benefits resulting from the public property, and public

institutions, according to known and established rules. They appear to be a prosperous, but not a rich people.

"The Widows' House is more immediately the object of public care. Forty are in it at present. Many of them were the wives of the Ministers and Missionaries. Funds are connected with this institution, which arise from deposits of a certain sum, paid annually by their late husbands, and as a fee at entering into the order of ministers.

"These women are industrious, and treated with great respect. Making Bethlehem the asylum for aged ministers, their wives, children and widows, affords an opportunity for gaining information from every quarter, and explanations of facts and events connected with the general welfare.

"Seasons are appropriated to the reading of letters and reports, from every part of the world, in order to cultivate a general regard for every branch of their church.

"The afternoon being pleasant, I visited the island above the bridge. It is not large, but affords fine walks and an area for exercise, as well as seats and shelters for visitors. Tea parties sometimes select this for an excursion on a pleasant day. The locust trees are planted here to assist in forming shade.

"It may contain twelve acres, and is capable of receiving many improvements which wealth and fancy might suggest and form for embellishment. A small school of boys with their preceptor, were on a ramble here, after their hours of study. Walking appears to be the principal recreation for all ages and both sexes. On our return to the main land, we met another party from the female school, with their tutresses, walking in the gardens on the banks of the Lehigh.

"This evening we went to devotions at the Chapel. Previous to the arrival of the minister, a voluntary was played upon the organ. While this was doing, the Bishop came and took his seat under the gallery, at the head of a number of elderly men, some of whom had been missionaries. This appeared to be the only seat of distinction for him and the clergy.

"We were placed as strangers on a similar

seat, next the wall, on the right hand of the minister. One half of this chapel is devoted to men, and the other to women. Each choir or fraternity, and sisterhood, sit together. The children, both boys and girls, are placed in the seats in front of their respective sexes.

"The minister upon reaching his seat near a table, opposite the middle aisle, gave out a psalm in German, line by line, which was sung by the whole congregation. He then read a chapter in German, out of the Gospel, and a second hymn was sung, accompanied also by the organ, and the assembly was dismissed with a benediction. The whole congregation stood until the minister left the Chapel. He was followed by the Bishop and other old men, and then the congregation at large, the men passing out at one door and the women at the other. The gravity, decorum and melody in this place are more easily imagined than described.

"In the shop of the barber, who is also a shoemaker, were glass globes filled with water. In the evenings they are hung around a lamp, according to the number who want light. This increases the brightness occasioned by the lamp, the glass and water, equal almost to the light of day. These globes are used by the stocking weavers and other mechanics, and by such as sew by night.

"In the public buildings and most other houses, we find German stoves, made of tile, which are in general use. Some are totally formed of tile, and others are part of cast iron. These last are in greatest esteem on all accounts, as they are not so liable to be injured by putting in of wood by careless persons; the tiles upon the top are so placed as to form a species of flue, in perpendicular and horizontal forms, which retains the heat, while it circulates longer, and heats a room more pleasantly and more durably than sheet iron.

"In the building of the potter who makes the tile for this stove, he was employed in making cheap pipes of clay, which are in

great use among the German, and ought to be extended for the purpose of putting an end to the importation of those articles.

"On Sunday I attended divine worship in the Chapel, and had an opportunity carefully to observe the mode of worship. Divine service began at nine o'clock. The members of the Society and different chorists were present, and in their respective seats. According to an universal practice, the organist played a voluntary previous to the arrival of the minister, and beginning with their church hymn. This compendium of devotions is not unlike that of the English church, but bears a greater affinity to the Lutheran, it is composed of short sentences, verses, and responses read or sung alternately by the minister and congregation, the responses made with the aid of the organ and singers.

"The congregation appeared in plain habits, the minister in his accustomed garb, without gown, robe, or surplice. The women were generally dressed in white, and different colored badges distinguished the respective orders or choirs. All of them wear a white cap, and under the chin a ribbon. That of the widows is *white*, of married women *blue*, and the single sisters *pink* or *red*.

"After the celebration of this litany, the congregation retired for the space of an half hour, when the bell was rung, which was the signal for the attendance of the children and schools upon a service in English. This was introduced by the organ and a psalm, followed by a sermon, and succeeded by another psalm.

"The female school now took the seats generally occupied by the single sisters, and the sermon was principally addressed to youth. After this the children gave place and took possession of the seats at the further end of the Chapel, and those who were present before the litany, with others, came to attend offices, which were in German. The order was an hymn, prayer, sermon, psalm, and benediction.

"This Society observes the accustomed festivals and solemn days of the church. Certain meetings are peculiarly set apart for

reading a lesson out of the bible. After the sermon the meeting is concluded with the Lord's prayer, an hymn, and the usual blessing.

"Sunday is entirely devoted to religion. In the afternoon communications from distant congregations were read, and in the evening a sermon was delivered by a minister about to set out on a mission.

"Discourses are delivered from time to time at these meetings, to married people, widowers, widows, single brethren, single sisters, and the children.

All the congregations call themselves *The United Brethren*, or Protestant United Brethren of the Augsburg Confession. They receive the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as the only standard, both of the doctrine and practice of the Unity.

"The first emigrants into England and America, removed from Moravia, from whence they have commonly obtained the name of Moravians."

It would not be within the scope of a work like the present, to go into any details regarding the government of the Church, their community of goods, and the reason therefor, in the early days of the settlement of Bethlehem; but the foregoing extracts have been made to give a general insight into the manners, habits and customs of the community of the Brethren in those ancient times. Many radical changes have since then been made in all these matters, but few of the old customs have been preserved entirely unchanged, and in manner of living, and habits of life, and in dress, the members of the Society in no wise differ from other people of our day in America.

Of the ancient institutions of the Church in Bethlehem, only the Widows' and Sisters' Houses remain in operation; and it is to be hoped that they will ever be continued as homes for the aged single sisters and widowed mothers of the Brethren, where, safe and secure from the cold charity of the world, they may live in quiet comfort, and pass their declining years in peace, happiness and contentment, carefully guarded and cherished.



THE MORAVIAN CHURCH,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARGE MORAVIAN CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1803.—THE BETHLEHEM ARCHIVES.—THE GEMELN HAUS, OR CONGREGATION HOUSE.—THE FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH IN BETHLEHEM.—THE OLD CHAPEL, OR SECOND CHURCH.—THE OLD SCHOOL, OR THE FIRST MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR FEMALES.—THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.—THE ADDITION TO THE OLD SCHOOL.—"THE SISTERS' HOUSE."—THE "WIDOWS' HOUSE."—ORIGIN OF THE SISTERS' HOUSES.—MARRIAGE BY LOT.—LIEFT. AUBREY'S OPINION.—EXPLANATION OF THE LOT.—ACCOUNT OF IT IN THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY.—THE "GREAT MARRIAGE ACT" IN BETHLEHEM, APRIL 20, 1757.—MISS MORTIMER'S NOVEL OF THE MARRYING BY LOT.—MARRIED WOMEN, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS.—REMARKS IN STROUD'S HISTORY OF PA.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF 20 GEORGE 2ND, C. 44, FOR THE NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN PROTESTANTS, &c.

THIS chapter is illustrated with a fine view of the large and handsome *Moravian Church*, situated at the corner of Main and Church Streets, and the *Gemeln Haus*, taken from an old drawing found among the papers of an old inmate of the "Sisters' House," lately deceased, Sister Sally Horsfield. In the drawing, the roof of the church is represented as it was originally constructed, but which was afterwards altered to its present form, as it leaked during all rain storms. The erection of the church was commenced in 1803, as is set forth on its vane, but it was not completed till 1806, when it was said to be the largest house for religious worship in Pennsylvania. The cost of the edifice was \$60,000; and in 1803, when it was begun, the community had only a population of 500 souls. It is the third building in which the Moravians have held their religious services in Bethlehem. From the centre of the roof rises a belfry, containing a fine toned bell, the cupola is surmounted by a spire, the base

the society occupied by each ward, and the choir, the choir and the quarters. At the eastern end of the building are several apartments, one of which is for the use of the Ministers of the church, and in another there are preserved portraits of Count Zinzendorf, and other celebrated Fathers of the church, and their wives, together with the historical record relating to the Society, the church, and the town. In the centre of the building is the auditorium, with a pulpit at the eastern end, and on a gallery at the western end there is a choir organ, with ample room for the singers, and a row of seats for the concert men; under this gallery are several rooms, used in preparation for the "Love Feast," in them can be seen some antique chairs, and tables, that have done the church some service.

The Moravianist Bethlehem have carefully preserved all the records relating to the settlement of the town, as well as all books, papers and documents regarding the history of the Church, and its missions; these precious records are stored in a large room in the second story of the eastern portion of the large church just described, the apartment has a lofty arched ceiling, with four windows to admit the light; on one side of the room is the shelving which holds the library, estimated at about 2,000 volumes, of old, rich, rare, and curious works, all bearing upon the history of the "*United Brethren*." These books are of inestimable value. Here are to be found all the publications of the Society; a full collection of the writings of Count Zinzendorf, the Liturgy of the church, and the hymns used at different periods. A rare set of old Bibles, in several different languages, numerous works of the Fathers of the church of the United Brethren, and many valuable records relating to the History of Pennsylvania, and the treaties with the Indians. There is a large folio edition of the *SACRA BIBLIA*, in the German language, printed in Cologne, in 1630. But one of the most valuable works in the whole collection, is a thick little hymn book in English, bound in red morocco, with

the following inscription: "The gift of Benjamin de Wacker, a young noble and daughter. There is a drawing of Count Zinzendorf, and a paper containing, which was printed in 1710, "*Die Elbschiffahrt von Hamburg nach Bethlehem, Moravia und Paland*," on one of the fly leaves is the following inscription: "My dear Brother, PAUL MORSENGER, when he left all and fled for the Gospel, fled from his fatherland, Moravia, in 1721, he fled to Bethlehem, strapped upon his back, denouncing the greatest sins of his fatherland. At Bethlehem he gave up to A. C. NACHUMANN, the beloved of the Lord, in 1721, a Hymn-book, was printed in 1721. Anna, Benjamin's wife, the wife of the Rev. C. L. SEIDEL, former Paul Moravian, and a Christian, when he had come a martyr's place, Bethlehem, and he should bequeathed it to our Church Library. He entered into the joy of his Lord on the 14th day of October, 1792." On the title page of the autograph of A. C. NACHUMANN."

But the most valuable and interesting of all the records to the Bethlehem are the Diaries of the church, kept since the year 1742, written with great plainness by the Ministers, giving a history of the Church affairs, of the town, and of the whole country, from day to day. Similar diaries have been kept in all the Moravian churches, missions, and settlements in America, from their earliest origin.

On one side of the library are neat closets, in which are kept with great care, many valuable and original letters and documents. Those of the Revolutionary period, from General Washington, and others of authority, during the time that the "Brethren's House" and other dwellings in Bethlehem, were used as the "General hospital of the American Army," gave great praise to the Brethren for their attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, and are very interesting to the general reader, as well as extremely gratifying to the members of the Moravian Church.

The *Geniu Haus*, or more properly, "The

Congregation House," is situated at the corner of Cedar Alley and Church Street, immediately in the rear of the large church, and to the east of it. The corner stone of this, the second house, (and now the oldest,) in Bethlehem, was laid September 28th, 1741, and the building was completed the following year. It is a log-house, that is, it is built of hewn logs; it is two-stories high, with a steep roof, with two stories of garrets, and was formerly plastered over on the outside, with a heavy coating of mortar, made of lime and sand, and lined in imitation of stone, but in 1868, this coating was removed, and clapboarding substituted, much improving the looks of the building.

The *Gemein Haus* was erected as a dwelling place for the Ministers and their families, and is still used for that purpose. Father Nitschman was the master builder, as he was of the "First House." He is sometimes called the founder of Bethlehem, which is an error, as his nephew, Bishop Nitschman, was the founder, having been sent out from Europe expressly for that purpose, by the church authorities at Hernhut.

An old writer says: "The course of the Gemein was love and simplicity. Pride did not exist, and hence wants were few. The table was supplied with what they had, and what things they had not, they longed not to get; all were alike in the congregation. When the grandfather of doctor Huebener came to Bethlehem, he had to cross the Lehigh, and he hailed a person on the other side, who was watering linen on the bleach, (then linen was worn altogether,) the person came and took him across, it proved to be the noted Brother PETERUS BOEHLER, who tended the bleach; all were required to be busy, he, as the minister of the congregation, set a good example to the others."

The first Moravian Church in Bethlehem, was a large room on the second floor of the "*Gemein Haus*," and was called "*Der Saal*," afterwards, "*Der Kleine Saal*." Its low ceiling was supported by four wooden pillars, which are still to be seen in the partition walls of the four rooms into which it has been divid-

ed. For nine years the congregation held their services in that room; and it was there the first Indian convert *David*, a *Mohican*, was baptised on the 16th of September, 1742. His remains repose in the old graveyard, where his tombstone can be seen, in the first compartment allotted to the men.

On the 19th of September, 1742, the corner stone of an enlargement of the "*Gemein Haus*" was laid, and the addition completed in 1743.

On the 5th of April, 1751, the town having a population of 290 souls, the community began the stone addition to the "*Gemein Haus*," now known as the "*Old Chapel*." The first floor contained a *new hall* for the "married couples," the second floor being the chapel. The large buttresses of masonry on the outside of the building were put up at the time of the erection of the edifice, and not since, as is generally supposed. The dedication of this, the second Moravian Church in Bethlehem, took place July 10th, 1751, the ceremonies were performed by Bishop Nitschman, the building having been entirely completed. In the afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a general "Love Feast" was celebrated. Love feasts were held every Saturday in those times.

From May 10th, 1806, until 1815, the "Old Chapel" was used by the Boarding School for females, as a place to hold the examinations, exhibitions and daily worship. It was next used as a library, and a place for keeping the archives of the church; and afterwards as a concert room by the "Bethlehem Philharmonic Society;" and finally, in 1856, restored to its original purpose, a place for worship, and became then called, "The Old Chapel." In 1864, it was renovated, enlarged and improved, as it now appears; and on Sunday, April 2nd, 1865, it was re-dedicated by the Rev'd Edwin de Schweinitz, to the worship of God.

The "Old Chapel," when first erected, was provided with an organ, and at a later day, its walls were adorned by many interesting paintings, the works of the Moravian artist HAUPT, representing incidents in the life of

our Society. The various appointments for some time were on one, were afterwards divided by the Rev'd Mr. Cline.

At joining the "Old Chapel," immediately to the east, is the stone structure known as "The Old School," or the first Moravian Seminary for females, the erection of which was commenced in the year 1743, and completed in the year 1746. It had a door and two windows on the front, and three windows in the south front, the open green space to which now stand one of the old water boxes employed for supplying the town with water, and which still used. The lower floor of the building contained lodgings for the "Married Couple," and the "Single Brethren," and a large room for the meeting of people, which is the oldest room in the building. The upper floor was occupied by the married ladies.

On the 9th of June, 1746, the building was completed in its present form. The belfry of the turret was occupied by a clock, made by *Augustus Weiss*, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; showing outside a brass face. In the cupola hung three bells; east by Samuel Powell, one struck the hour; the others the quarters. The added emblem on the vane of the bellry, of a *Lamb on a Banner*, is the device on the official Episcopal Seal of the Moravian Church.

The official seal of the church of the United Brethren, is slightly oval, and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In the centre, on a cantonche shield, which is enclosed by carved scroll work, is a Holy Lamb, with a delicate tracery of vines and flowers encircling it. The whole surrounded by the motto: "*Veni Agnus, pasce nos sequimini, &c.*" "Our lamb has completed—him we will follow."

The Paschal or Holy-Lamb, passant, with a staff, cross and banner, is a typical figure of our Saviour, who is understood to be that Lamb mentioned in the Apocalypse of St. John, or the Revelations. The banner is always charged with a cross. See Clark's Introduction to Heraldry. The representation of the seal of the church on the reverse

of the title page to De Schweigen's *Moravian Manual*, published at Bethlehem in 1869, is drawn in utter disregard of all heraldic rule; it is unlike the seal in purport to represent many things being omitted. The banner is a banner, and the lamb faces to the right, instead of the left, which is the allowable rule.

In 1748, "The Old School" building had an addition made to its eastern end, and in 1749 one to its western side, containing it with the Old Chapel. In 1751 the Boarding School for females was erected to prepare outcasts and children of slaves, and the "Sisters' School" of persons of the colored race.

The school was first commenced in Bethlehem in 1748, and building on was continued to 1751. In 1752, sixteen students, of both sexes, from the Moravian missions, ministers, and lay people, and of both sexes, from the Moravian settlements in America, engaged to contribute one-half of the community, which was expected to defray its expenses, by contributions from the church and individuals, and by the practice of a prudent economy.

On the 2nd of October, 1753, the school was closed, and arrangements made in the House for receiving pupils from abroad. The five remaining inmates of the school, viz: Anna and Maria Unger, Susan Rager, Rosina Fradman and Maria Heckewelder, daughter of the celebrated Indian Missionary, the Rev'd John Heckewelder, and the first white child born in the State of Ohio, and fifteen day scholars from the town were placed in charge of three Sisters, as teachers, at the room at the southwest corner of the school floor was assigned to them for a dwelling and reception; all these continued at the school after the reception of scholars from other places.

On the 21st of May, 1756, the first scholar from abroad entered the Seminary, in the person of Miss Elizabeth Bokk, of Staten Island, New York. A full history of the school will be found in the *Bethlehem Source-Book*, printed by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The work is full of interesting information, and contains a full list of all

the pupils entered in the institute since its foundation, with some beautiful views of Bethlehem, of the different buildings occupied by the school, and fine portraits of the principals, and other persons connected with the institution.

One of the regulations introduced in the school, was the ringing of the bell in the belfry of the "Sisters' House," for school in the mornings and afternoons, and a quarter before 12 o'clock M., for dinner, a custom which is still continued, and although the regulation is no longer applicable to the Seminary, it is to the scholars of the Moravian Day School, and most of the Moravian families, who still continue to dine at noon.

In 1789, finding that the number of applicants for admission to the school was increasing so rapidly, that the building used could not accommodate all who applied, it was determined to erect another building, to give additional room: a site was selected in the rear of the old school, and on the 2nd of May, 1790, the corner stone of the new building was laid by the Rev'd Bishop Huchener, in the presence of a large assemblage, including the pupils of the school, and the children and members of the church.

The building then erected, afterwards known as the "OLD CASTLE," was a fine old stone edifice, an ornament to the town, and presenting an interesting and venerable appearance in a distant view of Bethlehem, and ought to have been carefully preserved, but it was torn down in 1857, and the present Moravian Day School, for the use of the children of the Bethlehem congregation, erected in its place.

The "Old Castle" was 52 by 40 feet, crowned by a heavy trip roof, whose lower pitch, overhanging the eaves almost vertically, gave the building on the north side, where it was of one-story only, (being built on the declivity of the hill,) an air of uncommon strength and solidity. When vacated by the pupils of the Seminary, in 1815, it was occupied in part as a day school for the girls of the Moravian congregation; (the boys' school was in the Married People's House,) and partly as a dwelling place for the

families of several members of the church. There is a fine picture of the old building in the Souvenir.

THE "SISTERS' HOUSE."

The corner stone of the stone structure which forms the western end of the present "Sisters' House," was laid August 8th, 1742, and the edifice was completed in December of the same year. It was immediately occupied by the "Single Brethren," who lived there till November 15th, 1784, when they removed to their New House, the central building of the present Boarding School for Young Ladies. And the "Single Sisters," who had until then lived at Nazareth, took possession of the old building, which has ever since borne its present name.

In 1752, the eastern wing of the "Sisters' House," opposite the "Old Chapel," and like it, supported outside by heavy stone buttresses, was finished, containing a large sleeping hall for the "Single Sisters." The wing was occupied for the first time, on the 10th of May, 1752, and the occasion celebrated by a *shool dinner*, to which one hundred blooming "Single Sisters" and "Great Girls" sat down.

In 1773, the western addition to the "Sisters' House," was erected, and the row completed as it now stands: it was first occupied October 19th, A. D., 1773.

THE "WIDOWS' HOUSE."

On the south side of Church Street, directly opposite the "Sisters' House," stands the "Widows' House," erected in the year 1768, with an addition made to its eastern end in 1794. It is a large, long, two-story stone house, built in the most substantial manner. The building is, as its name imports, the residence of the widows of the members of the Moravian Church. The inmates of the Widows' and Sisters' houses, are not, however, supported by the church, but are dependent upon their own means, or the generosity of their relatives and friends. The church furnishes them with rooms at a nominal rent, in all else they are made to find themselves, if they can afford to do so, if not, they are supplied out of the Poor fund of the

city. The "Widow's House" is a room in which the "Widows" exposed for sale, many poor and old, often work for their own support, and in the course of their employment added to their little means of subsistence. In the articles of their household work are seen the "Bible-House," named in the morning's edition of Mr. May's *Yiddish* edition, and in the evening, which provided news for nearly twenty-five years over the various fortunes of the *Land*, even ready to welcome the coming, and speed the parting, of the "Hospitality-unbounded, and as one of their *Mystic Tzitz*," he fraternally greets the "Brethren of the craft, and usually do the honors of his Lodge."

"When the Junior Warden refreshment calls,
And the Sun is at Meridian height,
Let us merrily unite most cheerily:
In social harmony, new joys must wait;
One and all at his call
To the feast resorting,
All air and joys resound,
Each the pleasure sharing."

Many of the Widows and Sisters who live in the Congregation Houses at Bethlehem, are in comfortable circumstances, and frequently the friends and companions of their youthful days, who are not so fortunate; so that they never want for anything; of course, the church authorities would extend assistance to inmates of the Houses in case of necessity; for these are the pet institutions of Bethlehem. Here, in their old age, free from poverty and care, live the "Single Sisters" and widowed mothers of this fine old town, and ancient church; many reside there from choice, whose families live in affluence in the town, there they receive the visits of their friends and relatives as at home; and surrounded as they are by the playmates of their youth, time glides not unhappily away; and we can but admire the affectionate care that is bestowed on those old ladies, and the loving attention of their children. May the winds of heaven deal gently with those time-honored walls, and may the more vandal hand of man long respect those venerable halls, built by the affectionate solicitude and labor of those who have gone home, yet have left behind

the affectionate heart of the "Widow's House." Many of the Widows and Sisters who live in the Congregation Houses at Bethlehem, are in comfortable circumstances, and frequently the friends and companions of their youthful days, who are not so fortunate; so that they never want for anything; of course, the church authorities would extend assistance to inmates of the Houses in case of necessity; for these are the pet institutions of Bethlehem.

The "Single Brethren" are not the result of a voluntary act of their own, at least in Germany, in the year 1776, when compelled to live together under one roof, and to leave the land, and receive food of maintenance, it was brought to them by their Ministers. The "Single Brethren" soon formed a similar association, and from the mutual agreement in respect to matrimony, in the two associations, arose the "*Marriage to Tzitz*." The sexes, in the earlier days of the Moravian Church, were separated as much as possible; the Sisters were not permitted to pass the "Brethren's House," nor the Brethren that of the "Sisters," if they accidentally met, they were not allowed to look at each other. The Sisters were forbidden to mention the name of any of the Brethren. Both sexes, now up to the ears of each other, were found in no way with strangers, and the Moravians the new world, indeed, a peculiar, religious people.

Lieutenant Anbury, in his "Travels in America," published in 1778, says of the Moravians: "They have adopted a sort of a marriage, but from the manner of its celebration, you cannot suppose those mutual, tender endearment, and happiness, to assist between the parties as with us. A young man feels an inclination to marry, which does not proceed from any great love, or unmeasured with, for he never sees his wife, not once before the ceremony takes place, it being contrary to the principles of the religion, to suppose it is from the passions of their nature, but merely to uphold the Society, that it may not sink into oblivion. The young man communicates his inclination to the parent, who, consulting with the Superintendent, she produces her who is the next in rotation for marriage. The priest presents her to the young man, and leaves them together for an hour, when he returns. If they

both consent, they are married the next day. If there is any objection, their cases are very pitiable, but especially the woman's, as she is put at the bottom of the list, which amounts to nearly sixty or seventy; nor does the poor girl stand the least chance of a husband till she arrives at the top, unless the man feels a second inclination for marriage, for he can never obtain any other woman than the one he had the first interview with. This, I am induced to think, is the reason of there being so many old women among the Single Sisters."

There are many absurd errors in the statement of Leintenant Aubery, which have never been corrected. The parties marrying, were chosen by the consent of the Elder's Conference, with reference to their fitness for each other, and then submitted to Lot. The Brother had also the right to name a Sister, if he knew one personally, or through his friends; if not, one was chosen for him; in all cases the matter was determined by the Lot.

Mr. Henry, in his sketches of Moravian life, says: "It was the genius of Moravianism to submit all decisions to the Supreme will, and, in so doing, the Lot was the most available agent."

The Lot was not, however, used only in reference to the marriage tie by the Moravians, but is still resorted to on many important occasions to determine both worldly and religious matters. It is done after solemn prayer, asking the mediation and direction of the Lord and Saviour, in imitation of the Apostles, when choosing Matthias as one of the twelve, after the death of Judas. "*And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven Apostles.*" See the Acts of the Apostles, 1st chapter and 26th verse.

In the historical collections of the State of New Jersey, edited by John W. Barber and Henry Hume, published in 1847, in the article upon Hope, New Jersey, once a Moravian settlement, page 495, it is stated: "The young of both sexes were not generally allowed to associate. When a young man wished to marry, he would hand in the name

of the lady to the board of Elders. If judged improper from pecuniary disability, or other reasons, recourse was had to the lot to decide the question. This was always entered upon with solemnity, and preceded by prayer. If favorable, the young lady had the privilege of refusal. In extraordinary cases it is even now resorted to; for instance, when a young lady receives proposals of marriage from a missionary, and is undecided, she sometimes requests the lot to be taken."

It is undoubted that there were many impediments thrown in the way of the Brethren and Sisters marrying in the early days of the settlement of Bethlehem, why, is now a hidden mystery, yet there were some reasons for the restriction. Most of the Brethren were poor and unable to support a family. The Society only allowed one married couple of each trade to settle in the town, besides which, the church had not the means to build houses for all the married people.

The authorities at Hernhut, being informed that matrimony was not properly encouraged among the Brethren and Sisters in America; determined upon sending a visitation to the churches there; accordingly, the Rev'd Bishop, John, Baron de Watteville, was sent by the direction of the *Unity's Elder's Conference*, in Germany, to America, in the year 1756 or '57, his visit resulted in "THE GREAT WEDDING ACT," at Bethlehem, on the 20th day of April, 1757, when fourteen couples were married, at the same time, in the face of the whole congregation, in the old place of worship, "Der Kleine Saal," in the second story of the "GEMEN HAYS," sometimes called the "Minister's House." The names of the couples married, and the ministers performing the ceremony, were as follows, viz:

1. Maria Redenberger to John Schweiss-haught, by the Rev'd Anton Lawatsch.
2. Samuel Johannes to Magdaline Mingo, by the Rev'd Frank Christian Lembke. This couple were Africans.
3. Elizabeth Cornwell to Richard Poppelwell, by the Rev'd L. Michael Graff.
4. John Henry Merck to Catharine Eliza-

5. H. Schreyer to Rev'd Leon Danner, by the Rev'd Adam Koenig.
6. Juliana Neumann to Matthias Weckert, by the Rev'd Adam Koenig.
7. George Meier to Judith Schreyer, by the Rev'd Adam Koenig.
8. Anna Schreyer to Jacob H. by the Rev'd Bishop Adam Koenig.
9. Otto Koenig to Anna Burck, by the Rev'd Peter Bachler.
10. Richard Koenig to Wolfgang Meier, by the Rev'd Bishop Peter Bachler.
11. George Huber to Anna Maria Koenig, by the Rev'd John Christopher Bachler.
12. Salome Buerster to Abraham Koenig, by the Rev'd John Koenig.
13. Jacob Huber to Emma Huber, by the Rev'd Bernhard Adam Koenig.
14. Salome Buerster to Philip Weckert, by the Rev'd Philipp Christian Bader.
15. Martin Huns to Maria Buerster, by the Rev'd John Martin Mack.

The "Act" was preceded by the entrance of the fourteen couples, accompanied by the ministers, into the hall of worship, which the account says, "was a very respectable prospect;" while the trumpets and trombones were played. The Liturgy No. 92, from the Moravian Liturgy Book, was then sung.

"*Wie bring ich's doch zuwege!*"

by the choir, till the second verse, when the whole congregation joined in. Then followed an address by "Brother Joseph," Spangenberg, upon the text of the day: "*I am the Vine, you the branches.*" After which, the entire congregation rose and sang the hymn

"*Ach Gott du Knecht der Gnade!*"

During the singing the fourteen couples were united in marriage, in the order given above, and Bishop Spangenberg then imparted the blessing of the Church upon the newly married people, to which the congregation responded, Amen!

Then followed congratulations, refreshments and an intermission; after which the newly married couples, and the married people of the congregation, assembled to-

gether, and were entertained by a musical performance. The Brother, Peter, Koenig, then sang an original ode, and Leonard Groll, Eitwein, and Bachler, read several compositions, especially that which had been carefully prepared by the Moravian of Bethlehem, well known to the readers of the *Journal*, by Bishop Spangenberg.

The same day, great numbers of people that ever occurred in the Bethlemane congregation, often spoken of by the elder Moravians, were present, and the ceremony was a triumph for the good people of Bethlehem, as many of the married couples were numbers of previous which had been previously dissolved.

Many of the Ladies, who had been in the Moravian settlement, were present, including B. Meier, and others. The Moravian minister, however, who was present, was the Younger Lady, Schreyer, as before mentioned, it was published in New York, by P. P. Schuman, in 1868. Perhaps some information can be derived, in relation to this interesting subject, from the notes, clear and explicit as the original, and of no degree.

The married women were known by wearing light blue silk ribbons, and cap-ties under their chins. The cap-ties close to the face and head, was made of cambric, with a broad band of lace tied around the forehead, to keep it in place; it was called a *Schnuffel Haube*, owing to its being cut in the shape of a *snuff's bell*. This cap was worn by all the females over the age of twelve years; and remained in use in the American congregation till 1848, when it was abolished, to the great joy of the married women and sisters. The Great Girls wore dark red ribbons for their cap-ties. The Single Sisters used light pink in theirs; and the Widows wore white ribbons.

But all these restrictions to marriage, and all these ancient costumes are now but memories of the past. In these days nearly all the religious societies originating in Europe, had their monk-like costumes, and peculiar dresses or uniforms; and those of the Moravians were no more singular than those

of many other orders of Christians, some of which still exist: and who, unlike the Brethren, do good to no man, or woman either.

In Proud's History of Pennsylvania, volume 2nd, page 355, it is written, speaking of the *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren, that, "By this name they were acknowledged by Great Britain, in the year 1737 and 1739, and by several other nations and states about the same period. In the latter of which years, they received a general toleration, by an act of the *British Parliament*, encouraging them to settle in the American plantations. And, by allowing them to take a *solemn affirmation* instead of an oath, and dispensing with their not being concerned in *military offices*, on payment of a rate assessed, &c."

The date should be 1747 and 1749, respectively. The first mentioned Act is so interesting and curious, that it is given here entire. It was passed in the 20th year of the Reign of George the Second, 1747, and can be found in the Statutes at Large of England, 7th vol., chap. 14, p. 68, and is as follows:

ANNO REGNI, GEORGE II. REGIS.

Majæ Britannicæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ.

VICESIMO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the first day of December, Anno Domini, 1747, in the fifteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued by several Proclamations to the eighth day of November, 1746, being the sixth session of this present Parliament.

(The Royal Arms of Great Britain as they now are, 1839.)

LONDON.

Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty; and of the Assigns of Thomas Baskett, 1747.

(1747.)

Anno Vicesimo.

GEORGE II. REGIS.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act made in the 13th Year of His august Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants, and others there in mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America*, to other Foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple taking an Oath.

WHEREAS, by an Act made in the thirteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle in any of his Majesty's colonies in America;" it was enacted, That from and after the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1740, all persons born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, who had inhabited and resided, or should inhabit and reside for the space of seven years or more, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and should not have been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer space than two months, at any one time during the said seven years, and should take and subscribe the oath, and make, repeat and subscribe this Declaration appointed by an Act made in the first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the First, entitled, an Act for the further security of his Majesty's person and Government, and the succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess *Sophia*, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the present Prince of Wales, his opium and secret abettors; or being of the people called Quakers, should make and subscribe the Declaration of fidelity, and take and affirm the effect of the Abjuration Oath, appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the eighth year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, entitled, an Act for granting the people called Quakers, such forms of affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under; and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief, appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the first year of the Reign of their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, entitled, an Act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects for penalties of certain Laws, before the chief Judge or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons respectively had so inhabited and resided, or should so inhabit and reside, should be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty's natural born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they, and every one of them, had been or were born within this Kingdom: And whereas, many of the People of the Congregation called the *Moravian Brethren*, and other Foreign Protestants not *Quakers*, who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, are settled in his Majesty's Colonies in America, and demean themselves there as a sober, quiet and industrious People, and many others of the like Persuasion, are de-

settled in the said Colonies, with them; and if the Benefit of the said Act made in the thirtieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, were extended to them, they who are now there would thereby be encouraged to continue their Residence in his Majesty's Colonies; and others would resort thither in greater numbers, whereby the said Colonies would be improved, their Trade increased, and their Trade extended; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the 24th day of December, 1747, all Foreign Protestants, who conscientiously scruple the taking an Oath, and who have been out of the Service of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, who have inhabited and resided, or shall inhabit and reside, for the space of seven years or more, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, shall not have been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer space than two months, any one time during the said seven years, and shall make and subscribe the Declaration of fidelity, and take and affirm the Effect of the Affirmation Oath, appointed and prescribed by the said recited Act, made in the seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty, King George the first, and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief, appointed and prescribed by the said recited Act, made in the first year of the Reign of their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, before the chief Judge, or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons respectively have so inhabited and resided, or shall so inhabit and reside, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be his Majesty's natural born subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they and every of them had been and were born within this Kingdom; who shall affirm and subscription of the said Declaration, the said Chief or other Judge of every of the said respective Colonies, is hereby enabled and empowered to administer and take; and the taking of every such affirmation, and the making and subscribing every such Declaration, shall be in such manner and Place, and at such Times and Hours, and such Entries made thereof, and for the same fees, and under the same Penalties, as in the said recited Act of the thirtieth year of his Majesty's Reign, are mentioned; and Lists of the Persons who shall take the Benefit of

the said Act, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and the Master and major part of the said Penalties, as the Benefit of the said Act, shall be directed to be taken thereof.

Provided always, that if enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act, unless such Person shall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in some Protestant Religion, in some Colonies, within Three months next before he taking such Affirmation, and making and subscribing such Declaration, and shall at the time of he taking such Affirmation, and making and subscribing such Declaration, make a certificate signed by the Person administering the said Sacrament, and attested by two credible witnesses, who shall be sworn, shall be made, in which certificate shall be made, in the said certificate, that the said Person who shall be so naturalized and reside, and shall so inhabit and reside, shall be so taken as aforesaid, without any fee or Reward.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Provisions contained in the said Act, made in the thirtieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, with regard to the Certificates of Residence, and of having made and subscribed the said Declaration, and taken the said Affirmation, and as to such certificates being made evidence in the Courts of Great Britain and Ireland, and also in the said Colonies, and all other the Benefits of the said Act, shall extend to Foreign Protestants, who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, and who shall be baptised as aforesaid.

Provided always, that the said Foreign Protestants shall enjoy the Privileges of natural born subjects, and all the Benefits of this Act, and the said Act of the thirtieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no Person who shall become a natural born subject of this Kingdom, by virtue of this Act, shall be of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, or capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, either civil or military, or of having, accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown to himself, or to any other in Trust for him, of any Land, Tenements or Hereditaments, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, any

thing heretofore contained to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act, or in the said recited Act of the thirteenth year of his Majesty's Reign contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend to naturalize any Person or Persons whatsoever, who, by virtue of an Act made in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, (intituled, "*An Act to explain a clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants*," which relates to the children of natural born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain,) are declared and enacted not to be intituled to the Benefit of the said Act of the Seventh year of her said late Majesty's Reign, but that all such Persons shall be and remain in the same State, Flight and Condition, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, whatsoever, as they would have been in, if the said recited Act of the Thirteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, or this Act, had never been made: anything in this Act, or in the said recited Act of the Thirteenth year of his Majesty's Reign contained to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

The following ancient and interesting Naturalization Paper, speaks for itself.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I, EDWARD SHIPPEN, JUN: Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, DO hereby certify, That at a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, for the said Province of Pennsylvania, the fiftenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, Before William Allen, Lawrence Growden, and Caleb Cowpland, Esquires, Judges of said Court, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, **GEORGE HOFFMAN**, of Germantown, in the County of Philadelphia, being a Foreigner, and having inhabited and resided for the space of seven years in his Majesty's Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer time than Two months at any one time during the said seven years; And the said George Hoffman having produced to the said Court, a Certificate of his having taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper within three months before the said Court, took and subscribed the Oaths, and did make and repeat the Declaration, appointed by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, King GEORGE, the First, according to the Directions of an Act of Parliament, made in the thirteenth year of his present Majesty King GEORGE the Second, intituled, *An Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others, therein mentioned, as are settled in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America*; and thereupon was admitted to be his Majesty's natural born Subject of the Kingdom of Great Britain, pursuant to the Direction and Intent of the said Act of Parliament, In Testimony whereof, I have herewith set my Hand, and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Court, the fiftenth Day of April, in the year first above mentioned.

EDWD SHIPPEN, JR., *Proct.*

[Seal of the Court.]



THE OLD WATER WORKS,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BETHLEHEM ALPHABET. THE OLD WATER WORKS. DR. MEASE'S SKETCH OF THE MORAVIANS. DELBY'S GAZETTEER, 1827. MRS. ROYAL'S ACCOUNT, 1829. PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF NEUCHÂT'S VISIT, 1832. JAMES N. BUCK'S SKETCHES. GILSON'S GAZETTEER OF PA., 1832. THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, U. S. GAZETTEER, 1838. INDOCTRINATION OF THE BOPOUCH, 1843. "GOD SAVE THE LOCKENBACKS,"—ACT OF PARLIAMENT RECOGNIZING THE "UNITAS FRATRUM," AS A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—ORIGIN OF THE MORAVIANS.—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF HOLY, NEW JERSEY, FROM THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THAT STATE.

THE BETHLEHEM ALPHABET.

By the late Rev'd Louis David de Schœvelin.

- A stands for *Anderson*, both Bishop and Bowler.
 B " *Buckler*, and *Bier* to secure.
 C " *Cribb*, whose lady keeps school.

- D stands for *David*, the name of the water.
 E " *Eaton*, the water works and mill.
 F " *Fletcher*, the Father-in-law.
 G " *Gardner*, who keeps the Water-works.
 H " *Hutchinson*, who always works here.
 J " *Jones*, *Jones*, *Jones*, and the water.
 K " *Kempner*, the water-mill.
 L " *Lambert*, both Father and Son.
 M " *Mitchell* and *Mitchell*, the mill.
 N " *Nelson*, who is Father-in-law here.
 O " *O'Connor*, who hands to his mill.
 P " *Petersen*, who takes the water-mill.
 Q " *Quinn*, who is named *John's* mill.
 R " *Rosen*, *Baker*, and *Peter*.
 S " *Schœvelin*, who takes the water-mill.
 T " *Taylor*, the water-mill.
 V " *Vander*, who is his mill.
 W " *Wright*, the water-mill.
 X " *X*, who is his mill.
 Y " *Yong*, who is his mill.
 Z " *Z*, who takes the water-mill.

The wood cut at the head of this chapter, is a view of the "Old Water Works of Bethlehem," or rather, of the old building in which

the first works for forcing up the water were erected; taken from one of Kleckner's fine large photographs. The machinery was afterwards removed to the Oil Mill, so often spoken of in the accounts of the town, where the celebrated buckwheat meal is now made, and which is situated directly to the west of the old building, on the opposite side of Water Street, on the banks of the Manockasy.

A path runs along the south side of the house, up the hill into Main Street, between the residences of Captain Abbott and Mr. John Fitz. This old house was the last building held by the Moravian Society, when selling out their property in the town, and it was finally disposed of to Mr. Jedidiah Weiss, who still retains it; and whose son now occupies it as his residence.

The oil originally manufactured was *Linseed* oil, made from the seed of flax, which was raised in large quantities by the Moravians, previous to the Revolution, and before cotton came into use.

Heekewelder says in his Indian names, that the word "*Manockasy*," means in the Indian language, a stream with *long banks*, or many windings." And he spells it *Mamagassi*.

Recently, in grading Market Street, the workman came upon the stone foundations of one of the old Water Towers, in use formerly to give a head to the water in supplying the village. The main tower stood in the rear of the "Married Peoples' Houses," as already stated; smaller towers were erected in different parts of the town; and the one above mentioned stood in Market Street opposite the site of the "Old Indian Chapel."

Morse's American Gazetteer, published in 1797, says, that Bethlehem in 1787, had 60 dwelling houses of stone, well built, and 600 inhabitants.

Dr. James Mease, in his work called "The Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1811 page, 209, says, in reference to the Moravians or United Brethren.

"The first congregation of this Amiable Sect, that settled in North America, came from Berthlesdorf, a village belonging to Count Zinzendorf, in upper Lusatia. When

expelled from the Dominions of the Elector of Saxony, they resolved to go to America, and the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia having offered, through the Count, to grant them a tract of land, they set out in November, 1734.

"The written instructions given by the Count, were, 'That they should submit themselves to the wise direction and guidance of God in all circumstances; seek to preserve liberty of conscience; avoid all religious disputes, and always keep in view that call given them by God himself, to preach the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST to the *Heathen*; and further, that they should endeavor as much as possible to earn their own bread.' The principles they have ever strictly followed.

"Having met in London with General Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, they were provided with all the necessaries for the voyage to his beloved colony, where they safely arrived in 1735, and settled on the *Ogeeche* River; here they obtained the character which they so properly deserved, of a peaceful, pious people. Another colony arrived in the course of the following summer, and settled in *Savannah*. But in the following year, 1738, upon the attack of the Colony by the Spaniards from Florida, they were forced to leave their flourishing plantations, (*having early declared that they would not be concerned in war*) and retired to Pennsylvania: part came in 1738, and the remainder in 1740. They settled in Bethlehem. In 1741, Count Zinzendorf arrived in Pennsylvania; and after much pious labor, particularly among the Indians, returned to Europe in 1743.

"In 1742, the Brethren erected a church in Philadelphia, in an alley running north and south from Mulberry Street to Sansuifin Street, between Second and Third Streets, and hence called *Moravian Alley*. The church is 40 feet by 30 feet, and will hold about three hundred persons. It has an organ. Pastor, Rev. Joseph Zeislein.

"The principles of the Moravians are contained in 'An exposition of Christian doctrine, as taught in the Protestant Church of the United Brethren or *Unitas Fratrum*,' by A.

of Spain, Cuba, &c., with a preface by Benjamin L. Titcomb. They do not differ in the great cardinal points from other Protestant sects. They hold occasional "Love Feasts" in their churches, for the purpose of promoting friendship, mutual love and kindness among one another. Their sacrament is of the most simple nature, wine is indeed sometimes used, but with the most rigid attention to temperance. They do not the propagation among the heathen, of the means of salvation by the Redeemer, a primary object of duty; and their zeal in this respect is truly astonishing. Every part of the globe has been visited—may be settled by their Missionsaries; even the inhospitable shores of Greenland and Labrador; and the most unhealthy climates of Africa and Asia have received the benefit of their pious labors: the frontiers of North America, which, even at the present moment, are the hunting grounds of the savages, were settled by them more than half a century ago, by a colony under the venerable apostle, the late Rev. Mr. Zeisberger, and others. No danger, however great, no privations, or personal sufferings, however severe, deterred them from steadily pursuing their benevolent designs: and although the horrors of a predatory war carried on against the credulous converts from heathen darkness, by men who disgraced the name of Christians, often interrupted the tranquility of their settlements, and occasioned their persecution; yet they availed themselves of the first opportunity to recommence their labors, and have joyfully seen their example followed by other denominations of Christians.

"The members of this Society are few in number in Philadelphia, when compared with those of other sects. The head of their government is Herrnhut, in Germany: the subordinate power of their church, Bishop Leskeel, resides at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.

"For a full account of the labors of the Moravians in North America, see 'The History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians of North America, by the Rev. Mr. Leskeel, London, 1794.'"

In Buck's Theological Dictionary, printed

in Philadelphia, in the year 1820, by Charles Buck, volume II, page 82, &c., there is an exhaustive article on the Moravians, the manner of their Church Government, Missions, &c., which, notwithstanding its great interest, would be out of place in the present work. It was compiled from *Count's Account and Modern History of the Church of the United Brethren*, 1780, *Spengenberg's Exposition of the Christian Doctrine*, 1784. *Dr. Hauss's Church History*, Vol. III, p. 184, &c.; *Count's History of the Missions in Greenland*, *Leskeel's History of the Missions to the North American Indians*; and *Oldendorp's History of the Brethren's Missions in the Danish West India Islands*.

In Derby's Universal Gazetteer, issued in 1827, in the article on Bethlehem, it is stated among other things, that the population of the town in 1800, was only 543, and in the Township, 1345. In 1810, the number in the Township was 1436, and in 1820, the number in the Township had increased to 1860 individuals, nearly all Moravians. The number of dwelling houses in the town in 1820, was 72. The population of the town itself, is only given for the year 1800.

From *Mrs. Royal's Pennsylvania*, printed in Washington, D. C. in 1829, the following amusing and really entertaining sketch is extracted:

"Bethlehem is comparatively a large town and though mostly built of stone, has some handsome brick buildings. It is regularly laid off into handsome streets, and like Nazareth, stands on a considerable eminence. It, however, sinks in some places, and rises in others. The new buildings are showy, and built in the modern style; but the original buildings are roughly built of stone, and those where the Societies live, are huge masses of great size, small windows, and stone or brick floors, on the lower stories. The Church, however, and the Young Ladies' Academy, are two of the finest buildings in the United States.

"Their graveyards are peculiar; instead of putting the tombstone perpendicular, it is laid horizontally and close on the top of the grave, as an emblem of death which levels all things. They have a house where the

dead are placed and locked up till they are interred, and the friends of the deceased proceed from this house to the grave yard, with appropriate music.

The Water Works of Bethlehem, by which water is conveyed through the town, are a great curiosity. It is forced from a spring 100 feet high into a deep well, and a number of pipes leading off from the well under ground, conveys the water wherever it is wanted. They keep large cisterns full in case of fire.

Dr. Steckle, of Nazareth, recommended me to a Dr. Green, at Bethlehem, whom he said I would find at the stage house, kept by one Crist. Dr. Green, though he paid me a great deal of attention, was not the gentleman his friend represented him. Nor was I at all pleased with my quarters. The tavern keeper was from home, and his wife was an impertinent, disdoling woman.

Bethlehem, as well as Nazareth, has long been distinguished for the excellence of its schools. The Young Ladies' Academy at Bethlehem, is so well known throughout, not only this country, but the world, that nothing I could say would be of any advantage to the Institution, its fame having reached all parts of the Union.

I have seen numbers who were educated at Bethlehem, and have often seen the work done by the pupils, which, no doubt, has reached every part of the United States, and is doubtless superior to any needle work done in our country, at least.

I unfortunately called at Bethlehem on Saturday, and the first thing I did after my arrival, was to inform the principal, Rev. Chas. F. Seidel, of my presence. He, very gentleman-like, waited on me in a few minutes, and, after communicating my views, Mr. S. said he would rather I would postpone my visit to the Academy till the next day, as the young ladies were always in undress on Saturday, preparing themselves for the ensuing week. That Saturday was the usual day for clearing up. This being the case, I had to submit, as I was resolved upon seeing the pupils and the interior of the Academy. Mr. Seidel is a middle aged man,

heavy made, full round face and pleasing countenance. In his manners he excels, if possible, Rev. Van Vleet. He is a native of Germany, but has been in this country several years; no one, however, would perceive from his dialect that he was a foreigner. I have never seen an American whose demeanor and manners possessed the same ease and grace of Dr. Seidel, and it would be mockery to attempt a description of the man. His conversation bespoke him a man of high attainments, and upon the whole he is one of the most fascinating men I ever met with.

The following day I went to Church in the first place, as I wished to see their mode of worship, and when the sermon was over I was to be admitted to the Academy, it having been so arranged. The Church is very large, and has a handsome organ. The men and women sit apart, the men taking off their hats. These sit on one side of the house, and the ladies of the place upon the other, face to face, and the pupils sit in the middle. The pupils have, however, a place of worship by themselves, their seats are at right angles with the others. The daughters of the citizens (single ones), sit with the pupils.

This was a good opportunity to see the customs of the whole. Both men and women were fashionably dressed, excepting, as in other cases, the aged; but nothing could exceed the taste and neatness of the whole. They differ from all other people in countenance, manner and dress. They all have a smile on their countenance, and none of the sameness of the Quakers or the Shakers in their dress, nor the sadness of the Methodists, or the fripping flouncies of other sects, and still less the studied grimness of the *Gray Coats*. Some of the citizen ladies were dressed in white, some in lead color, some in calico, some in bombazine, and some in silk; their hats or bonnets, (if you please) were neat, fine and small, and those of the young ladies were trimmed with ribbon, but chiefly they excel in that art which conceals art. For although most of them are learned, the most learned amongst them approach

"The young ladies showed me their frames with the unfinished work, which surpassed beauty. They have introduced what is called ribbon work, recently taught by a German lady. This is very ingenious, and has still a richer appearance than the common way with floss silk. The ribbon work is shaded like the floss, very narrow and curiously worked into flowers and figures of all sort, and shape; it is richer and much more durable. The chert work is a very useful work, and a great curiosity; everything almost is made of it. The worsted work is also beautiful, hearth-rugs, or anything you fancy is made of it. But the literary part of the education is by far the most important.

"Bethlehem is on the river Lehigh and a small creek called the *Maukes*, 34 miles from Philadelphia. The town begins on an eminence, and descends to the banks of the latter, a handsome stream. The prospect is not so handsome as that of Nazareth, as the Lehigh mountains approach too near the town, and confine the view within too narrow limits. It is, however, a lively town, the people pursuing a variety of business as in other towns. It owns a great number of mills, tanneries and breweries, and contains about 3000 inhabitants, (1828). There are also handsome flower gardens, shrubberies and pleasure grounds adjoining the academy, all of which, with pure air, fine water, and a rich surrounding soil, but above all the refined and pleasing manners of the inhabitants, render it a delightful summer retreat, and to which numbers of the Southern gentry resort during the warm months. All those who travel for amusement or curiosity ought to visit these interesting towns."

Mrs. Boyal writes more at length about Nazareth and Bethlehem, and seems to have been much prepossessed in favor of the Moravians, which speaks well for them, as she handles all the world, and the rest of mankind, without gloves. She, however, over-estimates the population in 1828. In 1830, the town only contained 800 inhabitants; and in 1840, but 1,622 souls.

Prince Maximilian, of Wied, in his travels in the interior of North America, in 1832

and 1833, (a fine work, handsomely illustrated with eighty-five superb engravings, translated from the German, printed in London in 1833, and sold at the rate of \$200 per copy,) thus writes of the undergrowth of immense Mountain Laurel on the Lehigh Hills, on the south side of the Lehigh River, near Bethlehem. "We saw here a thick covert of the tall *Rhododendron Maximum*, which was still, (August 2nd, 1832,) adorned with magnificent tufts of flowers."

Newied, also calls attention to the *Cic-lorion Tulpius*, with its beautiful flowers, white and blue, which grows so plentifully on the roadsides in the vicinity of Bethlehem; it would make a handsome garden flower.

Prince Maximilian remained for some time at Bethlehem, at what is now known as "Fetter's Hotel," then kept by Captain Woehler, an old soldier of the great Napoleon, and a Westphalian by birth. The veteran's remains now repose in the Old Grave Yard. In his life-time, the Captain often spoke of "Prince Max," whom he drove all over the surrounding country, during his visit to Bethlehem and its vicinity.

Captain Woehler occupied the fine old stone house in Water Street, opposite the Tannery. He was a Moravian, and his house was kept with true German neatness, and there he dispensed to his guests Lager beer, wine and pretzels only. His liquors were kept as cool as ice, by the waters of the celebrated Spring that supplies the town with water, and which was on his premises. The massive walls, the solid oak floorings and staircases of the house, are well worth a visit. No such private buildings are erected in these degenerate days.

James N. Beck, in his pleasing little sketches of "Music by Night, and Trout in the Morning," published in 1863; eulogizes the polite old Captain; and of his charming niece, writes thus: "Luisechen, modest, full orb'd waitress of the Carivansera, a comely German lass, whose good tempered nonchalance, at times recalled to my mind Johann Ludwig Gleim's stanza in 'Das Maedchen vom Laude.'"

Wetter, of the Muhlenberg
Society, at Bethlehem.
Dr. M. Schenck, of Lehigh,
Wiederherkunft."

"Section 1. One of the pure German society, ever anticipated in value, with a grace as charming as it was unassuming; may the mountain, rippling waters of the Monocacy, outside, cradle her Germany-cradling year!"

The only copy of Neuwendt's work in the United States is owned by M. Wm. Theodore Repper, of Bethlehem, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, in the Lehigh University.

Gordon's Gazetteer, of Pennsylvania, 1842, says of Bethlehem, "This is a town on a rising hill, particularly remarkable for its fine mill stream and the Lehigh Canal passing through the lower part of the town, affording considerable facilities to business. The number of private dwellings in the year 1831, amounted to 112. The public buildings consisted of a remarkably large church, a boarding school for young ladies, established since the year 1788, a school house for boys, and two peculiar establishments, in one of which a number of widows find an asylum in their old age, and in the other, unmarried women chiefly, likewise of an advanced age, board together under proper regulations, and the guardianship of the Society. The town contains 800 inhabitants, &c." The account is very long, and particularly interesting, but it contains nothing not already related and described.

On the 25th day of June, A. D. 1842, it has in the *Centennial* celebration of the settlement of Bethlehem, the occasion was observed in the Moravian Church with appropriate ceremonies, of which the following is a brief account, kindly furnished by the Rev. Edwin de Schweinitz.

1. June 24, 1842. In the evening preparatory service was held by the Rev. John G. Herman.

2. June 25, 1842, at 9 o'clock A. M., the first service of the Centennial celebration, Anthem by the choir; hymn by the congre-

gation, reading of a salutatory letter from the Board of Elders at Bethlehem, in Saxony. Address in German and English, both by Rev. John G. Herman.

3. Second service, at 10½ A. M. Reading of a Historical sketch of the founding and progress of Bethlehem, in German, by Rev. P. H. Goepff.

4. Third service, at 1 o'clock P. M.; a historical service, conducted by the congregation, and anthem by the choir, and an address by the Rev. Mr. H. Sch, Pastor of the Lutheran church at Lehigh, Pa. At this service, Rev. Charles F. Schell, presided.

5. Fourth service, at 3 o'clock P. M. Held in the old burying ground, which was illuminated by means of a foot lantern, of colored paper, and collection of Laureateal offers by the congregation and choir. More than 2000 persons were present.

6. Sunday, June 26, at 9 A. M., fifth service, for the children, held by the Rev. Peter Weller of Litz, Pa.

7. At 10½ A. M., service by the Rev. G. F. Bahnsen, of Lancaster, Pa., in German. Text, John, 15, 16.

8. At 3 P. M., seventh service; sermon in English by the Rev. David Becker, of Philadelphia. Text, Habak, 3, 2.

9. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., the eighth and last service was the ordination of four Deacons of the Moravian Church to the Priesthood, by Bishop Andrew Benader, as a fitting conclusion to so eventful an occasion.

The United States Gazetteer, printed in New York in 1843, says of Bethlehem, which is characterized by great neatness and order, is on the north bank of the Lehigh river, at the mouth of the Monocacy creek. The ground rises gradually from the river and creek, and gives a commanding situation to the view; it is compactly built on a street running North and South, and two other streets running east from the main street. It contains a large stone church, in the Gothic style, 112 feet long and 68 feet wide, with a small tower rising from the centre, and surrounded by a dome. There is a burying ground to the northeast of the village,

laid out with great neatness and taste, in which the graves have the head to the North.

"There are about 200 dwelling houses, beside other buildings. There is a bridge over the Lehigh 400 feet long. This place has long been celebrated for a female school of high order, conducted by the Moravians, in which many highly respectable ladies of the Middle States have received their education.

"The Lehigh canal passes along the river through the lower part of the place. It contains 4 stores, capital \$16,500; capital in manufactories, \$88,000; 1 college, 8 students; 2 academies, 175 students; 2 schools, 169 scholars. Population, 1622."

Bethlehem was incorporated as a Borough on the 6th of March, 1845; and the first election for Borough officers, was held on the third Friday in March, 1845, and resulted as follows:—

Charles A. Luckenbach,	Burgess.
Philip H. Goepf,	Councilman.
Benjamin Eggert,	"
Ernst F. Bleck,	"
John M. Micksh,	"
Christian Luckenbach,	"
Charles L. Knauss,	"
Christian Weber,	Treasurer.
Samuel Brunner,	Clerk.
Matthew Brown,	Supervisor.
Augustus Milchack,	"
Charles W. Rauch,	High Constable.

The late Rev. Louis David de Schweinitz, one of the most learned and eloquent divine of the Moravian Church in America, wrote some interesting and instructive little sketches for the amusement of his children; one of these, the Bethlehem alphabet, has already been inserted, and the following, relating to one of the most influential and numerous of all the families of Bethlehem, is full of wit, and proof of the assertion.

My First Visit to Bethlehem.

"On my late journey to Wilksbarre, I was pleased with the prospect of spending an afternoon at the pleasant village of Bethlehem. I had been detained at Quakertown,

so as to miss the morning stage, and was upon the point of giving up my plan, when I was informed that a Mr. Luckenbach (David) from Bethlehem, who kept a hack, was ready to start for that place, having but one passenger. I eagerly embraced the opportunity, and found that passenger an old friend of mine. As my friend was intimately acquainted with Bethlehem, and its immediate vicinity, I gladly acceded to his proposal, when we reached the summit of a hill within a near view of the town, to alight and walk on foot, in order to enjoy the delightful scenery. After walking a few paces my attention was arrested by a young man in the adjoining field ploughing unusually deep furrows, and remarking to my friend that they appeared so to me, he replied that Mr. Luckenbach (George) was noted for his deep ploughing.

"Continuing our walk we soon arrived at the bridge over the Lehigh, and were civilly stopped at the gate by the toll-keeper, an old Mr. Luckenbach, (Adam) to receive the toll, and while we were making some inquiries of him concerning the rise of the river at the late freshet, a young gentleman on horseback came up, whom my friend shook hands with, informing me that he was a Mr. Luckenbach, (Charles Augustus) who had recently purchased the Mill property. I confess I began to wonder at the frequency of the name, and was just going to remark on it, when we came up with a person carrying a fowling-piece, accompanied by two dogs, whom my friend addressed as Mr. Luckenbach, (Samuel) telling me he acted as Forester to the town.

"On the bridge across the canal we stopped to admire this fine work, and were contemplating a new house just erected there, when I was surprised to hear a person call out Mr. Luckenbach! (Jacob) to the master builder, who was sitting on the rafters, and make some inquiries of him. We then went down the tow-path of the canal, and walked up to the Lock to see a couple of *Jacks* just passing. The lock-keeper, I immediately understood, was a Mr. Luckenbach, (Samuel, Sr.) and I observed to my friend that it was strange

willing and ready to contribute whatever sums of money shall be thought a reasonable compensation for such service, and which shall be necessary for the defence and support of His Majesty's Person and Government:— And whereas the said Congregations are an Ancient Protestant Episcopal Church which has been countenanced and relieved by the Kings of England, your Majesty's predecessors. And whereas the encouraging the said People to settle in America will be beneficial to the said Colonies: therefore may it please your Majesty at the humble petition of *Abraham, Baron of Ginsdorf; Lewis Baron Schrauteuback* free Lord of *Lindheim; David Nitschmann* Syndic; *Charles Schackmann* Baron of *Hernsdorf*, and *Henry Cossart*, agent, Deputies from the said Moravian Churches, in Behalf of themselves and their United Brethren, that it may be enacted; and be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 24th day of June, 1749, every person being a member of the said Protestant Episcopal Church, known by the Name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or the *United Brethren*, and which Church was formerly settled in *Moravia and Bohemia* and also now in *Prussia, Poland, Silesia, Lusatia, Germany, the United Provinces*, and also in His Majesty's Dominions, who shall be required upon any lawful occasion to take an oath in any case where by law an oath is or shall be required, shall, instead of the usual form, be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration in these words following:—

“ I, A. B., do declare in the presence of Almighty God, the witness of the truth of what I say.”

“ Which said solemn affirmation or declaration shall be adjudged and taken, and is hereby enacted and declared to be of the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, in all Courts of Justice, and other places where by law an oath is or shall be required, within the kingdoms of *Great Bri-*

tain and *Ireland*, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Colonies and Dominions in America, as if such person had taken an oath in the usual form.”

There are seven other sections of the Act. Penalty for false affirming. Not to extend to criminal cases. Moravians summoned to do military duty to be discharged on payment of the rate assessed; and that any person claiming the benefit of the act should produce a certificate of membership, signed by some Bishop of the Church, &c., all of which are now without interest to any one.

In a work entitled the “*Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania*,” edited by Eli Bowen, and printed in 1833, is a note on page 306, on the Origin and History of the Moravians, from which the following extract is made: the first part of which must be taken *cum grano salis*, as no authority is given for the statement. The Ancient Brethren's Church dates only from the 1st of March, 1457.

“ In the 9th century, a sister of the King of Bulgaria, being carried a prisoner to *Constantinople*, became a Christian, and through her means, on her return to her native land, a Christian church was established in her native country, of which the king of Moravia and the duke of Bohemia were members. A part of these churches were afterwards forced into the Roman Church, but a select few still refused to be merged into it. This little remnant, adhering to the pure and simple doctrines of the primitive church, suffered a variety of persecutions for several centuries, but were at length permitted to live in a wasted province on the borders of Moravia. Here they established a church in 1457, on what they deemed the rule and law of Christ, calling themselves at first, “ Brethren of the law of Christ,” and finally, the “ United Brethren.” As there are other denominations styling themselves United Brethren, they are now usually called Moravians.

“ The celebrated missionary, Count Zinzendorf, was not the founder of the Moravian church, as many have supposed; but was merely the Protector of some of the

possible, were driven from their native Bethlehem, were allowed to settle in the valley of Bethlehem. He needed to re-erect their church, and after fruitless attempts to induce them to join the Lutherian church, he became himself a convert to their faith, and subsequently their leader and guardian, especially in temporal affairs."

The Moravians are referred to in several places in the same work, and a mythical incident is related of Count Zinzendorf, copied from Chapman's History of Wyoming Valley, p. 246, &c. of a rattle-snake which crawled over his feet, without harming him, while he was sitting before a fire in an Indian tent, during one of his missionary visits to the Shawanese tribe of Indians of Wyoming Valley. An occurrence not at all unlikely, as it was a cool evening, and the snake was seeking the warmth; but the story sounds very much like the account of St. Paul shaking the viper from off his hand into the fire, on the Isle of Melita. See Acts of the Apostles, 28 Chapter, and the first six verses. Chapman says in a note, that the occurrence is not mentioned in the Count's memoirs. But the Brethren should think that the conversion of a part of the Shawanese Indians was attributable to their superstition.

The following interesting account of Hope, is copied from the "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," by William Barber, and Henry Howe, published in New York, in the year 1847, p. 394, &c.

"In 1769 the Moravians from Bethlehem, Pa., purchased a tract of about 1000 acres at this place of Mr. Green, who lived in a log house on the hill, a few rods from the Christian church. The Moravians who lived here were remarkably honest in all their dealings, but by trusting too much to the honesty of those with whom they had business, suffered in their pecuniary affairs. In 1805 or 1806, they returned to their settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth. While here they erected a church and a tavern, which last stood where the Christian church is now erected, and was burnt a few years since. The annexed engraving is a representation of the Union Hotel in the village, built of limestone.

This structure was erected in 1784, and was originally the Moravian church, being surmounted by a cupola, which has since been taken down, and a portico added.

"In the village burying ground at Hope, are the graves of about 40 or 50 Moravians; a slab of grey stone about two feet long is placed horizontally over each grave, each with a simple inscription recording the name, birth, and death. The following is a copy of two of the inscriptions:

NAME,

CONRAD OMENSETTER,

BORN DECEMBER 18th, 1749,

IN GERMANY.

DEPARTED,

July 2, 1792.

MARIA SALOME BLUM,

BORN JUNE 11th, 1748,

IN HOPE,

DEPARTED,

August 30, 1778.

"The United Brethren, or Moravians, derive their origin from the Greek Church in the 9th century. The Society, as at present, was placed on a permanent foundation in 1722, by Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman. At the commencement of the last century, after more than 200 of their congregations had been destroyed or dispersed by persecutions in Moravia, a small remnant found refuge on his estates in Saxony, and through his patronage built Herrnhut, now their largest settlement. Count Zinzendorf, the instrument of renewing their church, was subsequently consecrated one of their Bishops, and from thenceforth devoted his life to the cause. Individuals of all religious denominations united with them, and gave rise to such a diversity of sentiment, that it was considered judicious to unite upon some general rules of agreement. Accordingly, under the guidance of the Count, certain articles of union were entered in, which omitting the distinctive doctrines of the various Protestant denominations, adopted only the generally admitted fundamental truths of Scripture. The United Brethren, therefore, object to being considered as a separate sect, inasmuch as their own peculiarities arise principally from their social organization. Individuals of all Protestant denominations, consequently, have always been admitted into their communities without renouncing their peculiar creeds. Discussions relating to the Trinity, and other speculative truths are carefully avoided; but they make

the merits of the Saviour the principal theme of their discourses, and the only ground of salvation. High wrought emotions engendered by momentary impulses, are not considered as sure tests of piety as a daily upright and humble deportment. The *Moravian Church is Episcopal*, and has a liturgy, but their Bishops possess no pre-eminent authority.

"The Brethren early turned their attention to this country, with the view of propagating the gospel among the Indians. In 1735 they temporarily established themselves in Savannah, but abandoned and *returned* (?) to Pennsylvania, in consequence of being obliged, if they remained, of taking up arms with the Spaniards against the English. Here it was, it is believed, that the great founder of Methodism, John Wesley, became acquainted with them, from whom he imbibed some of his peculiar sentiments. In 1741 they settled near the forks of the Delaware. Count Zinzendorf, then on a missionary tour in America, visited this place at Christmas, in that year, and lodged in a log hut attached to which was a stable. From this circumstance the name of Bethlehem was given to the settlement.

"The Count was undoubtedly pre-eminent fitted for a pioneer in the cause. He is represented to have been one of the most extraordinary divines that has appeared since the Reformation—a man of fervent piety, powerful imagination, original genius, and extensive requirements, and a sound, though perhaps, eccentric theologian. In his portrait he was dressed in a plain, single-breasted coat; a mantle partially thrown over the shoulder, and a white cravat, gathered in a simple fold; the hair dark, smoothly parted on the left side, and hanging in graceful ringlets down the neck and shoulders; the forehead high and even; eye penetrating; nose, long and aquiline; mouth large, but well formed, and the general expression highly intellectual, denoting purity of thought and benevolence. When here, he travelled much among the Indians, generally on horseback, but not unfrequently on foot. Once or twice he narrowly escaped being slain by them.

"No people have probably done so much in the cause of missions, in proportion to their means, as the Moravians. The sufferings and devotedness of their missionaries have been without a parallel, and many interesting anecdotes are given of them. They have gone forth single-handed and unknown, among the savage population of the West Indies, the sour, licentious hordes of Greenland, and the savages of our own country. In some instances *ten*, in

others nearly *fifty* years have elapsed ere they saw any fruit; yet they continued to labor, full of faith, struggling against misrepresentations, suffering and loss of life.

"The number of missionaries, with their wives, employed in 1848, was 230. There had 51,000 souls under their care, of whom 16,000 were communicants. Owing to their simple mode of living, and the practice, in some instances, of supporting themselves by personal labor, this great scheme of missionary effort has been conducted on a very economical scale. The annual outlay of the Society for the support of their 42 stations, pensions to returned missionaries and widows, and the education and apprenticing of their children, and other expenses, amounts to about \$59,000.

"There are at present in the United States several societies of Moravians, besides their independent communities; but as they do not come under their social regulations, cannot in the fullest sense be considered as belonging to them. Their communities are: at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Linz, in Pennsylvania, and at Salem, in North Carolina.

"Bethlehem, their largest town, has about 1000 inhabitants, who are mainly of German descent, and speak and worship in that language. The village is romantically located, compactly built, and combines the attractions of both town and country. Their government is administered by a Board elected biennially. The land belongs to the Society, and is let out for building-lots, and other purposes, at a trifling annual rent. This enables them to keep their village free from unworthy persons; but they ever admit of the temporary residence of such as are willing to conform to their external regulations. The inhabitants are engaged in the usual mechanical, mercantile and agricultural employments, and some have acquired considerable property. It was formerly the custom here, and is still in Germany, to have separate establishments for such as had not families, viz., the 'Single Brethren's House,' for young men and apprentices, where they lived and carried on their respective employments; the 'Sister's House,' for the abode of unmarried females; and the 'Widow's House.' But as the Society has increased in wealth, the necessity for them has vanished, and it is believed they do not now exist any where in the Union.

"Meetings are held every evening in this week. Sunday mornings the litany is read, and a sermon delivered in the church; services are also performed in the evening. Certain festival days, such as Easter, Pentecost, Christ-

ma, &c., are celebrated. As usual among the Germans, great attention is paid to music; and almost every dwelling has its piano, and it forms one of the most interesting features of their public worship. Before the Lord's Supper they have a *Love Feast*, when all assemble expressly to listen to vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with hymns, in which the congregation join, while they partake of a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, and light cakes, in token of fellowship and brotherly union. Easter morning is devoted to a solemnity of a peculiar kind. At sunrise the congregation assemble in the grave yard for a service accompanied by music, is celebrated, expressive of the joyful hopes of immortality and resurrection, and a solemn commemoration of those who in the course of the last year, have gone to heaven.

"Soon as a person dies the event is announced by solemn instrumental music, from a band stationed in the church tower. Different tunes are played, signifying the sex, age, and condition of the deceased, so it then usually is known who is dead. These death hymns, sounding as

they always do, upon a solemn and gloomy evening air, must have a singularly melancholy effect upon the hearer, reminding him that he too is mortal. Their funeral services are usually performed in the Church, from thence the congregation march to the grave, preceded by a band of music. If the deceased is female, the ladies follow first after the coffin, if male, the reverse. They consider death as necessary to the entrance to eternal bliss, and therefore do not mourn for friends, nor wear insignia of grief. In alluding to the departed, they use the expression "*heim gehen*," signifying that they have *gone home*. The grave-yard, like most of this denomination, is laid out as a garden, and planted with trees, under which repose its visitors. The graves are void of the disagreeable coffin-like shape of our own, but resemble flower-beds, and in many cases are covered with myrtle and other ornamental plants. The monuments are small slabs, laid horizontally on the graves, the inscription uppermost, and bearing simply the name, age, and place of decease."



BETHLEHEM.

CHAPTER X.

MORAVIAN MEMORIES.—MODERN BETHLEHEM.—THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.—FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE MORAVIANS.—TSCHOOP.—TAFELBERG, AND POSE OF THE CHIEF, THE FIGURE ON INDIAN ROCK ON THE WISSAHICON.—DAVID NITSCHMANN.—DR. ROBERT DUDLEY BOSS.—MOURNING DRESS NOT WORN BY THE MORAVIANS.—THE PASSING BILL.—EASTER MORNING CELEBRATION.—DRIVES, WALKS, AND PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR BETHLEHEM.—DR. MATTHEW C. JONES AND THE FREMDEN-FRIENER'S.—MORAVIAN MEMORIES IN EARLY TIMES.

MORAVIAN MEMORIES.

BY G. N. WM. EMIL FOSTER. 1856.

Thou, ye, Church tower's summit's high and hoary,
Point, like gray-mantled prophets, upwards the sky
Where speaks ye dome Moravia's golden glory,
Serenely and high.

"There sounds mysterious, soul-enthralling numbers,
Mingling in sunlight, as sad murmurs of old—
Soft as the mellow strains that grace the twilight
chambers,

Are gently rolled.

Ye have heard them blending with your man in dreams—
and,

Ye have caught their surly fainting for the lead,
Ye have heard them toll in voices more than seeming—
" 'Tis well with me!"

Yet tragically struggle with a fearful mean-
ing,

The listeners pause, and muse with wondering dread—

* The Trombone choir announcing a death from the
steeple of the Church.

Rath for the taper pained,—forever gleaming
Amongst the dead?

Yes! to a holier, calmer meditation
Some soul has passed—some spirit of our love
Wakened amidst that wondrous revelation
That waits above!

Gone,—gone forever! Brother, well beside thee!
Sing on where holier lays shall call thee blest;
Sing on 'till we attune our harps beside thee
In peaceful rest.

And each departed hath its own sweet token,†
Whispered to loved ones in that trumpet tone,
Distilling dew o'er hearts with sorrow laden—
From Heavenly home.

Memento beautiful! that breathest consolation;
No shrieking, clanging, horror brooding knell,
Nor hail'st despair, nor sick'ning desolation
Like tolling bell.

O glorious ritual! Essence of Heaven's creation
In me hallowed to mourn the sainted dead,
Pouring, like Israel's harp, his harp's oblation
O'er Absalom's head.

Elysian lyres, ye are tambours forever flowing,
O'er drooping flowers—choirs of angel's choirs,
Where white-robed souls are chanting, and forever
glowing

With Heavenly fires!

And still sublimar far, ye sound of sad affliction
As wild as trump, triumphant, for the blast,
Shall sound to our great final resurrection

Creation's last!

That Grave-yard chant on resurrection morning‡
Floating like peon towards the rising sun—
Emblem of Christ's triumphant Earth returning—
The slaughtered One!

† Each class has its peculiar hymn tune performed by
the Trombonists. There are eight classes.
‡ Easter morning celebration in the Grave Yard

those ghastly monuments usually erected in burial grounds, to beautify them; but which render them places to be avoided by the sensitive, and fill the casual visitor with a thrill of dread in the day time, and with sensations of horror in the night; and sometimes scare the wits out of nervous people. It is said that on one occasion lately, it being necessary to change the place of repose of a departed brother, the grave-digger took advantage of a fine moonlight night to effect that purpose; it was quite late at night, and on reaching the coffin he found it would be necessary to have a rope, for which he dispatched his son, who was assisting him, but who remained away so long on the errand, the old man became very impatient; hearing at last footsteps approaching on one of the walks near him, he supposed it was his dilatory assistant; stripped of his coat, in his white shirt sleeves, his hat off, and his long white hair streaming in the wind, he raised up from the grave his tall white ghostly-looking figure, and with his deep voice sarcastically said, "*K'ast den hahl!*" (he), *are you coming soon?* Imagine the terror of the belated wanderer, who was taking a short cut home—a yell, a rush of footsteps, and a wild jump which cleared the paling of the enclosure, was the answer to this summons from the grave.

The bravest-hearted would naturally hesitate about passing a night alone in the Cemeteries of Laurel Hill, or the Woodlands, in Philadelphia, or in any of those in our large cities, no matter how beautiful they might be in broad daylight; but in Bethlehem, the children play all day in the grave-yard, and go home at night with reluctance. Ladies sit on the benches in the shade at their sewing, at all hours of the day; and at night lovers oft wander under the trees, and linger side by side in this lovely place, forgetting all but themselves; even the fact that they are in a place sacred to the departed. All this is easily accounted for; the Moravians have striven to make their grave-yards as attractive as possible, and they have succeeded in that in which all the rest of the world

have failed; and it is very pleasant to know that it is so. Each grave is marked by a small marble slab, about a foot and a half by two feet in size, and flat upon it; emblematic that death levels all, and that all are alike. Each stone has cut upon it the name, age, and birth-place of the departed. If a married woman, her maiden name. Sometimes a verse of a hymn, or a quotation from the Scriptures is added. Flowers are planted on many of the graves, and vases with wreaths and bouquets of flowers are common tokens of affection to be seen on the little slabs that cover the remains of some loved one, gone from the earth forever. Time soon takes off from the marble tablets their glaring whiteness; the grass grows around them, and they are almost hidden from the sight, and the visitors see only blooming flowers, trailing vines, luxuriant grasses, waving trees, and comfortable benches to sit upon. They hear the songs of the birds, see the children playing upon the walks, and lured by the beauty and novelty of the scene, forget entirely where they are, or to be sad and mournful. And thus the Moravian grave-yard becomes a place of cheerful resort to the living, and the sweetest spot on earth in which to place the remains of the loved ones who have gone home. Beneath dear Bethlehem's sky may my remains to earth committed be, when this life's weary journey's o'er.

Although HEINE has so sadly, yet so sweetly sung in immortal verse:

"Wo ward' einst des Wandermüden
Letzte ruhestatt's sein?
Unter Palmen in dem Süden?
Unter Linden in dem Rhein?"

"Werd' ich wo in einer Wüste
Eingesamt von fremder Hand?
Oder ruh' ich an der Küst:
Eines Meeres in dem Süd?"

"Immerhin! mich wird umgeben
Gotteshimmel, dort wie hier,
Und als Todt' ich umpen schweben
Nachts die Sterne über mir."

"Where shall then this weary wanderer,
When the soul is parted, lie?
Under cool and dusky Land-ings,
With the blue Rhine sweeping by?
Or where stately Palms are waving
'Gainst the cloudless Southern sky?"

the appearance of the Black-birds, and even entice them with food.

" May we not, with very slight change, address Bryant's words to the water fowl, to these birds in their migrations hitherward

" All day your wings have fann'd,
At that far height the cold, thin atmosphere.
Yet stoop not weary, to welcome land,
Though the dark night is near."

" And soon that toil shall end.
Soon shall you find a Summer home, and rest;
And scream among your fellows,—Hies shall bend
Soon o'er you sheltered nest."

And add the moral:

He, who from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky your certain flight
In the long way we must tread alone,
Will lead our steps aright."

In the north-western part of the Cemetery, in that portion of the ground allotted to the men, will be found the graves of many Indian converts. Among them, conspicuous by having at its head a rose bush, that in Summer bears a white rose, which was planted there by Miss Mary Eyre, a daughter of the late Manuel Eyre, lie the remains of *Tschoup*, said to be the father of *Uncus*, who, under the name of *Chia-gach-gook*, is one of the characters in Cooper's series of novels, called "Leather Stocking Tales." The tomb-stone bears the following inscription.

" In Memory of
Tschoup,— a Mohican Indian,
Who in holy baptism, April 17th, 1742,
received the name of

JOHN.

*One of the first fruits of the
Mission at SHEKOMEGO, and a
remarkable instance of the power
of divine grace, whereby he
became a distinguished teacher
among his nation.*

*He departed this life in full
assurance of faith at Bethlehem
August 27th, 1747.*

" There shall be one fold
and one Shepherd.—*John x. 16.*"

There are altogether 58 Indian converts buried in the Cemetery. A ludicrous anecdote is told of the celebrated Indian Chief *Tadeuskung*, a Moravian convert. While the

Chief was on a visit to Philadelphia, after his conversion, he was found one Monday morning, by a well known Friend, *Anthony Benezet*, sitting on a curbstone, in Market street, with his feet in the gutter—very drunk. " Why, *Tadeuskung*, I thought thee was a good Moravian?" said the Friend: " Ugh! Chief no Moravian now, Chief joined Quaker meeting yesterday," replied the facetious savage.

Tadeuskung is described as having been a tall, portly Indian Chief, proud of his position as the leader of the Delawares, or Lenni Lenape tribe; an earnest talker about his State and Nation, and over-fond of "fire-water." The Delawares once roamed over our hills in pursuit of game, or held their Councils in the valleys of the Wissahicon and *Manutawam*, as the Schuylkill was originally called. *Man-a-taw-na*, (*i. e.*) the place where they drank.

On the eastern side of Wissahicon Creek, nearly opposite the "Indian Rock" Hotel, may be seen the figure of an Indian chief fastened upon the face of a high perpendicular rock, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country. This rock is peculiar, having a pulpit-like recess formed by nature in its perpendicular front, with a stone table in the centre like a pulpit desk, which tradition says, was used by the Chief (*Tadeuskung*) when addressing his tribe. From the papers of Joseph Eastburn Mitchell, one of Philadelphia's antiquarians, to whom the public is indebted, in a great measure, for this memorial to that celebrated Indian Chieftain; much of the information here given concerning him is due. Mitchell spells the old Chieftain's name *Tedysenung*, but I have preferred to follow Cranz; see his History of the Brethren, page 476. The figure of the Indian Chief was placed there on the 18th of July, 1856, in commemoration of *Tadeuskung's* last visit to the spot, which occurred just 100 years previous, and is said to be a correct representation of a Delaware Chief. This "Indian Rock" and "Indian Hill," as it is called, on which it is situated, was venerated by Indians as a place sacred

to the Great Spirit, and *Tachashung* and his band of warriors often frequented the spot, declared to all the tribe, as the place where the warriors had offered up their sacrifices to the great *Manito*; for the *Leche Leopold* were the former owners of all the lands, from the Delaware to the foot of the "Pinelless" mountains.

Of the old Chief it may be said:

Once a mighty Chief, whose many hands
Ranged freely o'er these shaded lands,
But now there's scarcely left a trace
To mind us of that feebled race."

And of the Red Men who once lived here,
It truly has been written:

"——that all have passed away,
The noble race—and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished,
From off the crested wave——
That 'mid the forests where they roamed,
Their rings no hunter's shout;——
But, their name is only on waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

Near the grave of Tschopp, towards the west, are interred the remains of the Founder of Bethlehem, and upon the tablet dedicated to his memory, is engraved:

"DAVID NITSCHMAN
FOUNDER

of Bethlehem, who felled the first tree, and
built the first house.

Born September 18th, 1676,
in MORAVIA.

Died April 14th, 1758.
This second

Memorial was erected
June 1833."

On the 22nd of February 1751, JOHANNA, the first wife of the very Rev. Bishop John Nitschman, Sr., departed this life at Bethlehem. Her husband was then the ruling spirit here, being the successor of *Spangius P. q.* She was an extraordinary woman, one of the eighteen single women, who at Herken, formed that covenant, out of which grew

*The above, commonly known as "Father Nitschman," page 6, was the Master-builder. His nephew, Bishop David Nitschman, was the Founder, see page 59, also the "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society," page 126, in a note.

the class, or choir, of "Single Sisters" of the Moravian Church. She was buried in the then exact centre of the old burial-ground, in the middle path.

The middle path was then the second one from Market Street, running east and west. Mrs. Nitschman was the third person buried in the grounds. The mound over the grave was subsequently levelled, owing to the fact, that it was in the path, and became encroached upon, and the tablet defaced. She was laid there because of her exemplary christian life and character. She was then, and still is called "*a hand maid to the Lord*," and by some, "The Congregation's Mother," and her memory is honored in the church. She was thus buried, not at her own request, but by the eccin. authority, as an honor, and a bright example to others. Her grave is directly opposite north of No. 114, and south of No. 169.

In the north-eastern portion of the Cemetery is a stone, on which is the following:

"LOUIS DAVID
DE SCHWESING,
Scholar of Arts.

He was born

The 14th of February, 1750,
at Bethlehem, Pa.

Departed this life

the 8th of January, 1814."

In the southern section of the ground, set apart for the males, beneath the shade of the grand old American tulip tree, which ornaments this quiet home of the departed ones, lie the remains of a boyhood friend and fellow-student—RICHARD DUNCAN ROSS, M. D., a nephew of John Ross, the late Chief of the Cherokee nation. The grave of the Chief's eldest son, James M. Donald Ross, is nearby. The inscription on his tomb is very singular.

Bethlehem was until very lately, the residence of many families, descendants of the American Indians.

Among the Indian converts buried in this old Cemetery, there is one particularly deserving remembrance, namely: the aged Brother MICHAEL. In his younger days, this

old Savage, was one of the most experienced and undaunted warriors of the Munsey tribe. He was baptised in 1742, and led until his death, a consistent christian life. He was styled "The crown of the Indian Mission." The serenity of his countenance, when laid in his coffin, formed a singular contrast to the warlike characters scarified and tattooed upon his face when he was a noted Indian brave. On his right cheek and temple was the representation of a rattlesnake; from the under lip a pole was drawn, passing over the nose and up between the eyes to the top of his forehead, ornamented at every quarter of an inch with round marks, intended to represent the number of scalps he had taken; upon his left cheek two lances, crossing each other appeared; and upon the lower jaw was delineated the head of a wild boar. All these figures were executed with a remarkable degree of artistic skill. He died July 25th, 1758.

The funeral ceremonies of the Moravians are of a peculiar character. The coffin containing the remains of the departed, is generally placed in the "Dead House," a neat little building back of the church, and in front of the "Old Chapel." After the funeral services in the church, appropriate to the occasion, the coffin is placed on a bier, covered with a white linen cloth, and taken part of the way up the path towards the cemetery, where it is then set down at the northeastern corner of a square plot of ground, in the centre of which is growing now a magnificent weeping willow; each side of this square is bounded by gravelled walks, on which the mourners take their stand, forming in military parlance, a hollow square, the family of the departed one, forming the eastern line. The Minister stands at the head of the bier, and reads aloud the following hymn, line by line, and the congregation sing it, accompanied by the trombones:

"Oh, let me when expiring,
Recline upon Thy breast;
Thus I shall be acquiring,
Eternal life and rest."

When this is finished, the procession

moves on to the place of interment, where the corpse being placed beside the grave the Minister says:

"Lord have mercy upon us."

And the people respond:

"*Christ have mercy upon us.*"

Lord have mercy upon us,

Christ have mercy upon us.

Then follows the Lord's prayer, with the solemn Litany:

Lord God, Son, Saviour of the world,

Be gracious unto us.

By thy human birth,

By thy prayers and tears,

Bless and comfort us.

Lord and God

Lord God, Holy Ghost,

Abide with us forever.

Then follows the prayer, beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, &c." After which the assembly sing, to the accompaniment of the trombone choir:

"None to the earth let those remain,

In hope committed be.

Until the body changed obtain:

To immortal life."

During the singing of this verse, the body is deposited in its last resting place; and after the Minister has read the remainder of the solemn service, the people sing:

"*The Saviour's blood and righteousness,*

My beauty is—my glorious dress;

Thus well array'd, I need not fear,

When in His presence I appear."

And then the congregation are dismissed by the Pastor with the usual benediction; and some linger long around the sacred spot, endeared to so many of them by sad and tender recollections, of their loved ones buried there.

The mournful accompaniment of the trombones on such occasions, never fails to remind the hearer of the beautiful lines of the Episcopal burial service: 1 Cor. xv, 51-2.

"Behold I show you a mystery: we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."

* *Chorus*—*Chor.*
Te ists die grand.
Te ists die grand.
Te ists die grand.
Te ists die grand.

The Moravians do not put on *music* for the dead, they consider it wrong in principle, deeming Heaven the final abode of all each's chosen creatures; they perform it as being "to *gild* him."

This is an example which it would be well for all other denominations to follow; for independent of the fact that the wearing of mourning is but an outward show, which increases expense, even to those in comfortable circumstances, while many others who can afford the outlay in this regard, spend the means to be in the *gilded*, which are needed for the common necessities of life, like pomp, parade, and expense of funeral displays, much to be deplored, their conduct is vicious, for the poor will imitate their wealthier neighbors.

It is the custom in Bethlehem, to announce the death of a member of the congregation by the music of the trombones, performed in the bellry of the church; no matter where they may die.

"And we departed with it, own, we tellen,
 We parted, we parted, in that trumpet sound,
 In that sound we parted with our brethren,
 For a hour's hour."

Three hymns are always performed, the first and last being the same air, (T, 1-4, A) and are selected from the appropriateness of those hymns for such an occasion. The second air is varied, as it designates the sex, and condition in life of the deceased, or in Moravian plainology, the choir to which the departed belonged. In the German language, where the order for the announcements of death are given, (page 217, 218 and 219, the hymn which suits for each choir is appended; and by the old Moravian is at once recognized. They are as follows:

- 83, D. for Married Men.
- 79, " " Married Women.
- 152, A. " Widower.
- 149, A. " Widows.
- 185, " " The Single Brethren.

- 7, A. " The Single Sisters.
- 27, " " Youth.
- 14, A. " Maiden.
- 39, A. " Little Boy.
- 82, D. " Little Girl.

The following interesting sketch, from the Moravian of September, 1791, (p. 82, 1791) to explain the meaning of the name *Chorus*, which are as interesting to the strangers as they are dear to the Moravians.

"We will say that a mother, at a tender age of life has departed. The sad event soon after is harshly announced to the congregation, only the trombones, who are going to the church tower, play at first a *travelling, clear, solemn* dross. How able once the solemn tone attracting the attention of the most careless; the busy hum of life, to a moment arrested, and the funeral question is asked—'Who is dead?' The notes of the music are not blown at random. They give utterance, as it were, to a living voice. Each dirge has reference to a special hymn, which is expressive of particular declarations, in reference to the departure of the departed, wishes of the survivors. Thus the first hymn makes the announcement of the departure, which freely translated from the original German, is:

A pilgrim's sojourn is
 From sorrow, care, and pain—
 Has e'en now left our covenant,
 "Gone he is," with Christ to reign.
 The hour of consummation
 For him has struck—Ours blest
 We wonder still, all wailing,
 Our loved one is at rest.

The second dirge denotes the class and period of life to which the deceased belonged, and intimates what are the sentiments of the dying Christian at the hour of departure. The tune here is varied to suit the age and sex of the person. In the present instance, that of the man of middle life.

Jesus Christ as I go hence
 Still is near me! This my refuge
 Ever living confidence
 You—even as his love I require
 Hope with dust rests on my grave
 His full likeness I shall have.

The closing dirge is to the same solemn tune as the first, and is the believer's practical response to the sad announcement:

Lord at my dissolution,
Do not from me depart;
Support at the conclusion
Of life, my fainting heart;
And then, though I be dying,
'Midst sickness, grief and pain,
I shall, on thee relying,
Eternal life obtain.

From June 28th, 1742, to February 9th, 1853, or during 111 years, 1672 persons died in Bethlehem and its vicinity.

The Moravians do not toll the bell at funerals, but before the services are held in the church, the bell is rung in the usual manner to call the congregation together.

On the tenor bell of the Parish Church of Abbott's Leigh, Somersetshire, England, are the words:

"I to the Church the living call,
And to the grace doth summon all."

The "PASSING BELL" was so named because it was tolled when any one passed away from this life. Hence it was sometimes called the *Soul's Bell*, and was rung that those who heard it might pray for the soul of the dying person. This custom was continued till the time of Charles II.; *it arose in the darkest ages*. The ringing of bells was supposed to drive away the evil spirits which might assail the dying; the tolling of the bell, it was thought, struck them with terror.

Now the "Passing Bell" is no longer rung in England, but on the morning after the death of any person, the bell is tolled; and at the end of the tolling in Yorkshire, and Dorsetshire, 9 knells are tolled for a man, 6 for a woman, and 3 for a child. In Somersetshire, 3 knells are tolled for a man, and only 2 for a woman.

In some of the parishes of England it was customary to ring out the number of bells corresponding to the age of the person who had died. So says the author of "A BRAVE LADY," in chapter 12. And such was the custom in the parish of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Chester, Pennsylvania, in my

boyhood. So that the announcement of death by the music of the trombone, by the Moravians, is but an observance of an ancient custom of the Christian Church, although in another form. How old a custom it is, it would be difficult to say, but as horns were used before bells, it is without doubt the more ancient.

On Easter morning at sunrise, the Moravian congregations assemble in their respective grave-yards, and sing their Liturgy. A friend thus wrote on April 19th, 1867: "On Easter morning you will recollect, that we in Bethlehem generally go into the grave-yard, singing our Liturgy for the occasion. Mr. Jedediah Weiss, and Mr. Charles F. Beckel, will have played as members of the trombone choir for *fifty* years this Easter morning. This is a rare occurrence." Both of these fine old Moravian gentlemen are still living, in excellent health, and have played in the choir three Easter mornings since the above was written; may their days be long in the land.

In this connection, the following may not be without interest:

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

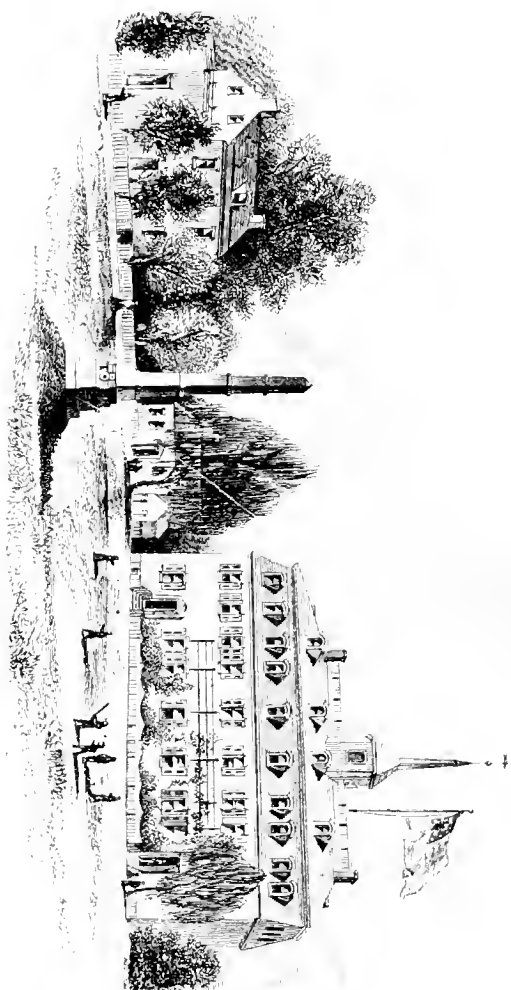
BETHLEHEM, March 29, 1869.

Yesterday morning being Easter Sunday, the accustomed Litany was performed, with other services, according to immemorial local practice, in the Moravian church, conducted by the Rev. E. de Schweinetz, assisted by the Rev. L. R. Huebner. These services began at 5 A. M. in the church, with singing and the litany for Easter morning. By day-break the whole congregation, consisting of 2,000 persons, proceeded to the burial-ground, preceded by the trombone choir, and a large open square was formed, after which, with musical accompaniment, the choir began with—

The graves of all His saints Christ blest,
And soft and easy bed;
Where should the dying members rest,
But with the dying Heed.

There is another verse, after which the congregation joined in with

Then let the last trumpet sound,
And bid our kindred rise
Awake, ye nations under ground,
Ye saints, ascend the skies



NAZARETH HALL,

NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON CO. N.Y., TENNA.

REV. EUGENE LEEBERT, PRINCIPAL.

will not soon tire of the many charming views that open around him in every direction.

The favorite ride for visitors to Bethlehem, is to "*Bauer's Rock*," the highest point on the mountain range to the south of the town, and about eight miles distant. It is about 1000 feet above tide water, and from the two high rocks which crown the summit of the ridge, there is a beautiful view of Saucon Valley to the south, and with a good glass, it is said, Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, can be seen on a clear day; while to the north, are splendid views of the Blue-ridge, the Lehigh Water Gap, and the mountains beyond and around Mauch Chunk; the Little Gap, Allentown, and the Lehigh River whirling in the distance like a silver ribbon.

From here, a ride to Allentown, and a visit to the curious spring which furnishes the town with water, is the usual programme. At the spring the water rushes out of the side of a hill in an immense volume, falling first into quite a small basin, clean, cool, sparkling and delicious, thence flowing into a small pond stocked with a large number of trout. From this pond the supply necessary for the town, which has a population of 17,000 inhabitants, is drawn, and yet enough flows off from it to fill quite a large dam, which furnishes sufficient water power for the use of several large mills. In its way it is a greater curiosity than the spring at Bethlehem; a handsome hotel was erected in 1868, near this spring, for summer boarders.

Then there is the drive to Hellertown, about four miles from Bethlehem, where there is a hotel, with an excellent cook; parties go there to enjoy a trout supper, waffles and spring chicken. Make your first drive here, for trout are very scarce, and very expensive.

To the northeast of Bethlehem, and about ten miles distant, is the quiet Moravian village of Nazareth. In this latter town is located the *Pedagogium*, or Boarding School for Boys, instituted by the Moravians in the year 1759. In which, now, as in many other

schools of a like character in the United States, military tactics are taught; and the pupils are dressed in a grey uniform, somewhat similar to those worn by the cadets in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

There are some quaint old buildings in Nazareth, and a day or two can be profitably be passed there by the stranger in visiting the many places of interest in the town and its vicinity. The drive to it from Bethlehem is through a very beautiful country, and fine views reward the beholder on all sides. The view of the surrounding country from the old Moravian grave yard, is especially worthy of note.

The *Pedagogium*, or Boarding School, better known as Nazareth Hall, stands on a commanding site in the western extremity of the village, its front having a southern exposure, with a fine large lawn in front, intersected with walks, embracing to the south a view of a landscape of exceeding beauty. In front of the Hall stands a handsome monument, erected in 1868, to the memory of the graduates of the institution who laid down their lives in the service of their country during the late rebellion of 1861-65. A fine old piece of woods to the west of the Hall, partly on the rising hill, has been reserved as a play-ground for the boys, it is neatly laid out with walks, having a spring and a small stream of water running through it, with some small ponds of water, seats and arbors abound under the old hickory, oak and chestnut trees which ornament the grounds; the Moravians beautify and adorn some such spot as this in all their towns and villages, quiet, shady retreats, attractive alike to the young and the old.

"Nazareth Hall," was erected as a Manor House for Count Zinzendorf, in hopes of his taking up his permanent residence there. It was intended to accommodate the Count and his coadjutors, and was designated as the "Pilgrim house." The corner stone was laid on the 3rd of May, 1755, and the structure completed in 1756. The Hall is a massive structure of blue limestone, now rough-cast with mortar and gravel, with an unsight-

and the view of the surrounding country from the hills in the rear of the place, which are covered with fine forest trees, is exceedingly fine; near the Establishment is a never failing spring of water, gushing up out of a crevice in the rocks, around which are fixed seats; close by are swings and a bowling alley, for the amusement of the boarders. This spot would be a splendid position for a hotel. Adjoining this Establishment to the south, is the handsome residence of the late Mr. Fiot, once a celebrated music publisher in Philadelphia, now deceased. The house has been enlarged, and is now occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, with Miss Edith Chase as Principal—and is called "BISHOPSTOWN SCHOOL."

There are many objects of interest in Bethlehem worthy of a visit; and as in the days of old, the stranger was shown over the town and through the Brethren's buildings by "*Father*" Thomas; so in these later days, a worthy gentleman has been found to supply the place of that kind old patriarch, now departed. The writer, and so very many visitors to Bethlehem, have received so many marks of attention and kindness, from this fine old Moravian Brother, that these sketches would not be complete, without mention of his name in connection with this ancient old Burg. DR. MARRICE C. JONES, is now the *cicerone* of the visitors to Bethlehem, a self-constituted *Freundendiner*. He is a retired physician, of ample means, a Welsh Moravian, who loves Bethlehem, his adopted country, and his ancient and honorable church, taking great interest in all the offices of the Society; and is an agreeable, estimable, and courteous gentleman, of fine conversational powers, justly proud of the venerable old town in which he lives, and its historical mementoes. The same affectionate regard is shown to him, in our modern times, by all who know him, as was formerly shown to Mr. Thomas, in the days of his usefulness.

From the early days of the settlement of

Bethlehem, it has been customary for the church authorities to appoint some one to wait on all strangers visiting the town, who desire to see and inspect the schools, and the various buildings of the Society. John Etwein, afterwards a celebrated Bishop of the Church, was the first "*Freundendiner*," or guide to the visitors, more properly perhaps translated as "*The Strangers' Friend*;" he served from 1776 to 1779, and was succeeded by Nicholas Garrison; how long the latter acted in this capacity I cannot say, but Chastellux mentions him in his work, which was printed in 1782. After him, John Bonn was the guide till 1788. He was better known as "*Pappy Bonn*," an affectionate appellation bestowed upon him by the young girls at the Seminary. His successor was Francis, more familiarly called "*Daddy Thomas*," at first by the girls, to whom he carried the letters from the post office, and afterwards by everyone. He was a very amiable and courteous old man, a great favorite with all who knew him, and full of old fashioned wit. He departed this life in 1822, being then in the ninetyeth year of his age, and his remains repose in the old grave-yard on the Hill. He held his position as guide, and remained in the employ of the Seminary till his death; since then no one has been named to perform such duties. But courteous gentlemen are always to be found in the congregation to act as the "*Strangers' friend*."

The Moravians were once a very plain, unassuming people, forbidding vain show in dress, and economical in all their habits; their apparel was simple, clean and neat. The straight, unlapped, dark brown coat, the broad brimmed, low crowned hat, the knee-buckled small clothes, the broad round-toed shoe, were consistent characteristics of a Moravian Brother; whilst the plain drab or black silk bonnet, the three cornered white kerchief, the plain silk gown, the comfortable hood furnished cloak, the stuff shoe, for comfort and convenience, were the Sisters' attire; and their manners were bland, courteous and winning. This costume was continued inviolate until about 1825;

kind, then the Moravians have not been disturbed by dissenting or other denominations of Christian people.

The air of Bethlehem seems not only to be very healthy, even to my kids, but also congenial to the variety of which there are many instances among the inhabitants. Righteousness is not an unusual aim for the people to attain, as may be seen from an inspection of the tombstones in the old grave yard. And there are now many residents of the place whose ages exceed that number of years.

For the first twenty years after the settlement of the town, all property was held in common by the "Economy." But in 1762, the Society began to dispose of portions of their real estate, to such of the Brethren as were desirous, and able, to purchase homes for their families.

The number of people belonging to the Economy in 1766, was 963. They did not all live in Bethlehem, but some in *Sacco*, some at *Lisby*, and some in the other Moravian towns in the vicinity. The Indian converts, numbering 82, are not included in the enumeration, nor the young Indian women who lived with the Sisters. There was quite a falling off in the number of the inhabitants, after the abolition of the Communist system in 1762. In 1766 there were 219 "Single Brethren" living at Bethlehem, Christian Springs, Nazareth, Goshen-thal and Friedenthal; but in the year 1782, the number was reduced to 39.

But one person of each trade or vocation was permitted to settle in any Moravian town in the United States; this system was kept up till 1828, the object being to prevent rivalry in business. The secular affairs of the town were governed by a Board called the "Constitution," who regulated all matters of trade; and all members of the Society intending to commence any business, had first to get their permission to do so. The stores, tavern, and several other branches of trade, continued to be owned and carried on by the Society, until within about 25 years ago. The best business conducted by the Brethren

at Bethlehem was the accommodation of travellers at the "Union Hotel," which they sold in 1848, to Charles Augustus Luckenbach.

"On the other side of the street," at the foot of South Mountain, a few miles from Bethlehem, and five miles south-west from Albion town, is situated the Moravian settlement of Rhymswick, which once occupied the site of the town contains one story, about thirty-five dwellings, and a Congregational House, which is united to a chapel. There is also a tavern in the place. The land on which the village is erected, was bequeathed to the Society by two members of the church; for the support of a minister and school. Oglethorpe, in his old work, already referred to, at page 100, says: "In this place was one of the accommodations for the lodging of a married couple, which caused so much conversation.

According to constant practice, single beds are used by unmarried persons, from their youth upward. When a couple are united in holy wedlock, and become heads of a family, the two beds and their bedsteads, are placed so contiguous to each other, that they are covered with one general blanket or counterpane. This outward covering designates the lodging of some married persons; but this is not an universal custom, as many use the common large beds. It is convenient, in case of sickness of either party, the nursing of children, and the poverty of young housekeepers, who may not wish to be at the expense of exchanging or altering their single beds, bedding or bedsteads. The bedstead is not different from that in common use, except that it has back, foot, and side boards."

I am unable to perceive anything singular or curious in the above related custom, which it is said, excited a great deal of impudent curiosity, and in consequence the usage was discontinued; because I knew married people who now sleep upon *single beds*, arranged just as the old Moravians fixed theirs, and for some of the same reasons, although they are persons of wealth; but for this, it is well known, or ought to be, that in the better

circles of society in England, and Continental Europe, it is customary for man and wife, although living together amicably under the same roof, to occupy separate sleeping apartments.

On the 28th of April, 1870, I received the following communication from my friend *Beetie S. Ewin*, of Bethlehem, in reference to the "Old Pine Tree," mentioned in this chapter, which had become so decayed in its upper branches, as to be unsafe: so the old land mark had to be destroyed:—

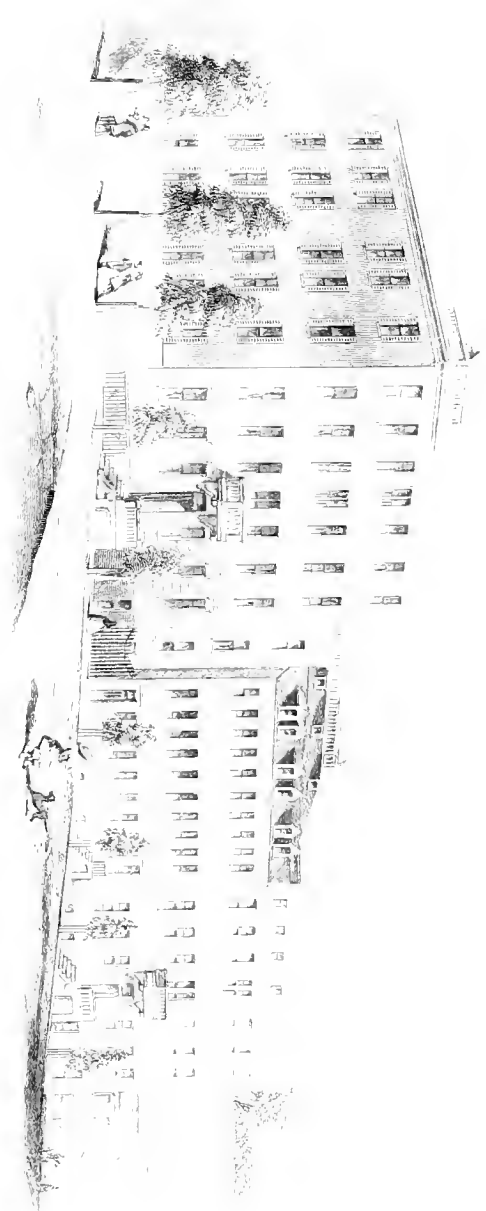
"I have a sad communication to make, inasmuch as the old pine tree departed this life, this A. M. at 8. 65. The chief mourners, the Blackbirds, are congregated in the grave-yard surrounding the garden.

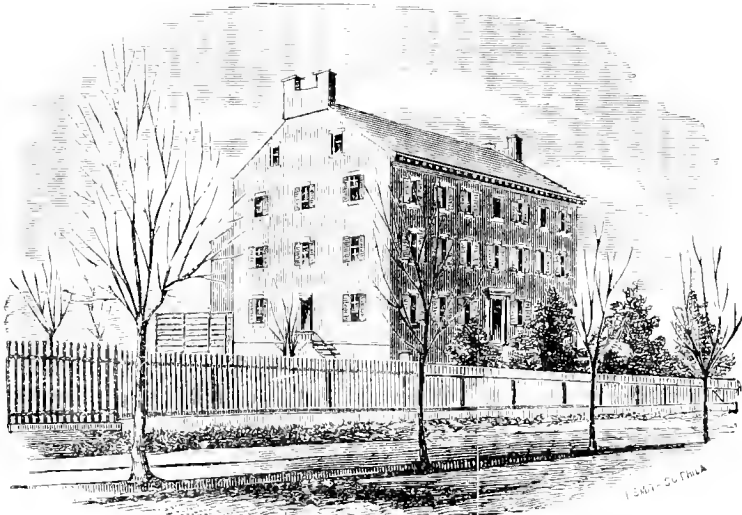
"The age of the tree is 70 years, or thereabouts. It took four men 28 minutes to fell it. Knowing your interest in matters pertaining to Bethlehem antiquities, I thought it might interest you to hear of this sudden "pining" away. This old tree was only 80 feet in height, although it looked much higher, it had, however, lost about 20 feet of its top in a storm some years ago. The lowest limb was 44 feet from the ground."

In *Chastellux's Travels in North America*, vol. II, page 311. The Translator in a note says: "It is remarked that on the lands within reach of Moravian settlements, the cultivation is superior, and every branch of husbandry is better carried on, first from the emulation excited by these industrious people, and secondly from the supply the countrymen procure from them of every necessary implement of husbandry, &c., fabricated in these settlements." These remarks are as true to-day, 1870, as they were in 1780. "Besides those the Marquis speaks of, I visited some others, not far from Bethlehem, at one of which called *Nazareth*, is a famous gunsmith, from whom my friend bought a pair of pistols, many of which I saw there of the most perfect workmanship. Nothing can be more enchanting than these establishments: out of the sequestered wilderness they have formed well built towns, vast edifices all of stone, large orchards, beautiful and regular

shaded walks in the European fashion, and seem to combine with the most *complete* separation from the world, all the comforts, and even many of the luxuries of polished life. At one of these cleared out settlements in the midst of a forest, between Bethlehem and Nazareth, possessing all the advantages of mills and manufactures, I was astonished at the delicious sounds of an Italian concert; but my surprise was still greater, on entering a room, where the performers turned out to be common workmen of different trades, playing for their amusement. At each of these places, the brethren have a common room, where violins and other instruments are suspended, and always at the service of such as choose to relax themselves, by playing singly, or taking a part in a concert."

This old work brings us back by easy stages, from "Moravian Mill" to Bethlehem, from which we have wandered. The translator, an Englishman, who announces that he resided in America during the period of Chastellux's travels, says in a note to page 321, vol. II:—"The first time I visited Bethlehem, was from Philadelphia; and after travelling two days through a country alternately diversified with savage scenes and cultivated spots, on issuing out of the woods at the close of the evening, in the month of May, found myself on a beautiful extensive plain, with the vast eastern branch of the Delaware on the right, widely interspersed with wooded islands, and at the distance of a mile in front of the town of Bethlehem, rearing its large stone edifices out of a forest, situated on a majestic, but gradually rising eminence; the background formed by the setting sun. So novel and unexpected a transition, filled the mind with a thousand singular and sublime ideas, and made an impression on me, never to be effaced. The romantic and picturesque effect of this glorious display of natural beauties, gave way to the still more noble and interesting sensations, arising from the reflection in the progress of the arts and sciences, and the sublime anticipation of the "populous cities."





THE MORAVIAN COLLEGE,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MORAVIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—THE MORAVIAN COLLEGE, FOUNDED, A. D., 1807, CHARTERED APRIL 3, 1863.—THE BETHLEHEM MALE BOARDING SCHOOL.—NISKY HILL MALE SEMINARY.—THE OLD BARN OF THE CONGREGATION FARM.—SKETCH OF THE BETHLEHEM SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—THE MILITARY RECORD OF BETHLEHEM DURING THE REBELLION.

Issuing from the Old Moravian Graveyard by the south-western gate, the stranger stands in the rear of the Moravian Parochial School House, a very large, handsome brick building, four stories in height, erected in 1857, and capable of holding in its recitation rooms over 300 scholars. The upper story is used for concerts, lectures, &c. In it all the children of the members of the Bethlehem congregation of the United Brethren, under 14 years of age are educated, all until they reach that age, receive the same advantages, and at a very trifling cost. The Moravians take an especial pride in this Institution, and very justly so, for the educa-

tion imparted in this school is of a very superior character, and well qualified to fit its pupils for the active duties of American life; not professional. In proof of the above statement the following short paragraph is inserted from the *Moravian* of November 1, 1869. "On Saturday evening next the pupils of the Moravian Parochial School, assisted by the church choir, will give an entertainment in the hall of the school building. The programme consists of recitations in concert by the different classes of the children, in English, French, German and Latin, and the singing of hymns. Among the contributions of the choir (which need no praise from us) to the entertainment, is the magnificent solo, 'I know that my Redeemer Lived,' from Handel's Messiah. The entertainment commences at seven o'clock."

The Moravian College in Bethlehem, a view of which is given at the commencement of this chapter, copied from an old circular of Mr. Vankirk's, is situated on Church Street, near Nisky Hill Cemetery, it is a fine large commodious brick building, painted lead

by said College for its accommodations, or that of its officers or professors, and exclusive of income from students, shall not exceed the sum of *Ten thousand dollars*.

Sec. II.—That the Trustees already appointed, or who shall hereafter be appointed in accordance with the fundamental statutes which govern the Church of the United Brethren in the said Northern Province of the United States of America, shall have the care and management of said College, and of its estates and properties, and shall have power to make all needful laws and regulations for the appointment of competent professors and teachers, for the fixing and payment of all salaries, for the fixing of the prices of board and tuition of students, for studies and expenses of the students, and for the general well being of said College. *Provided*, That the said statutes, by-law and regulations, shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, or the enactments of the Synod of said Church of the United Brethren.

Sec. III.—That no instrument, or misdirection of the said Corporation, in any will, deed, grant, or other instrument of writing, shall vitiate or defeat the same, but that the same shall take effect in the same manner as if said Corporation were rightly named therein. *Provided*, That it is sufficiently described to ascertain the intention of the parties.

Sec. IV.—That the Trustees, in connection with the faculty of the College, shall have power to grant and confer such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, or such branches thereof, to such students of the College, or others, as from their proficiency in learning, they may seem justly entitled to such honors, and such as are usually granted by institutions of a similar kind, and to grant diplomas and certificates under their common seal, as may authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Approved April 3, A. D., 1863.

From the catalogue of the College, issued in 1848, the following additional facts are derived. "To the two already existing departments was added a third—the grammar school. The design of this branch is to prepare students to enter upon the course of study pursued in the College. In it particular attention is paid to Latin, Greek and Mathematics. The grammar school and College are in the same building, and under the same faculty, thus enabling a student to pass through the entire course with the same instructors, and rendering attention to the known wants of the individual possible to

the professors. No student is admitted into the Institution under 13 years of age."

Besides the usual course of studies in similar colleges of like character; any student can, without extra charge, take lessons in Drawing, German, French, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; these are, however, elective studies. For instruction in vocal or instrumental music, an extra charge is made, for the number of lessons taken. The scholastic year is divided into three terms, of from twelve to fourteen weeks each. There is a short vacation at Christmas, and at Easter, and one of seven weeks in July and August. A limited number of students can reside in the College. No student is permitted to board at a hotel, and in all cases the boarding places are subject to the approval of the faculty. The expenses of a student residing in the College, including tuition, room, boarding and washing, is about \$100 per term. Those boarding outside, pay only \$25 per term to the College for tuition, use of room, light and fuel. Payment of the regular expenses are required in advance. The Board of Trustees is the Provincial Elders' Conference, and the members of the Faculty are the Rev. Edwin de Schweinitz, Pastor of the Moravian Churches at Bethlehem, President; Professors, the Rev. William H. Bigler, Rev. Charles R. Schultz and Rev. Edwin G. Klose.

The old stone building on Main Street, mentioned as having been first used by Mr. Ernst F. Bleek, for his "Bethlehem Male Boarding School," was originally the barn of the Society's farm. It was struck by lightning during a thunder storm in the summer of 1762, and set on fire, but it was extinguished without materially injuring the building; which was afterwards altered into dwelling houses, and occupied by three families. In tearing down the northern part of this old structure, in 1869, lately occupied by Michael Stuber, the manufacturer of the old fashioned *Bethlehem chairs*, now so much in vogue; the rafters of the old barn were found to be blackened and charred, and the evidences of the fire as fresh as on the

ity of the Moravians, and the foundation of a new year-school here. Mr. Block founded the Bethlehem Male Boarding-School in 1830, and carried it on with credit since, until 1841, when he fell out to Mr. Vanderk.

The old German house was carefully attached to the barn to the north, and it still stands in excellent order, quite as good as when it was first erected. It is now used by Amos Bunch, a comfortable store. And a few of the gay and happy throng of beautiful women and excellent men, who resort thither to that ever new arena and *colony*, know what cherished memories are connected with the old building, when in once they wound the gay, noble and chivalric *Liebesgatte*.

On the south side of Church street, near Main Street, and opposite the large Moravian Church, stands the celebrated "Bethlehem Seminary for Young Ladies," where, not only the daughters of the members of the Moravian Church, residing in the town, receive their education; but hundreds of others from all parts of the United States, the West Indies and the Sandwich Islands. During the session of 1863, and 1864, this school had 264 pupils, and the total number that year attending the schools in Bethlehem, including the public school, was 985.

The Moravians make the education of the young, one of their specialties, and there are schools for young ladies in each of their principal settlements in America, namely, at Lititz, Pa.; Salem, North Carolina, and at Hope, Indiana; and at Chaska, Minnesota, for boys and girls; and one at Nazareth, Pa., for boys.

The children of the Moravians are so educated, that they are not only kind and courteous to the stranger, but they are loving, obedient children. This is not only vindicated by their amiability at home, but by their errorless deportment abroad. Grape vines, loaded with their treasures, (the favorite plant of them,) come to be over the doorways of the dwellings, and trees whose limbs are laden with rare fruits, stand temptingly in the streets, yet the children and people of

the town never touch them, without the permission of the owner.

This is another characteristic illustration of the character of these people, once so little understood, but now so widely becoming to be more fully appreciated by one good and thankful in all climes of society. Bethlehem has ceased to be a Moravian settlement, but it is to be hoped that their influence may long be retained in the people of this pleasant town.

The boarding school for girls consists of three large independent buildings on Church street, with a land and stone chapel in the rear. The central building in front, three stories in height, with its stoop rock and two rows of attic windows, is a well preserved relic of the old style of Moravian buildings. It was originally "The School-Brother's Room," and remained one of the best class "Man of War," before she came into vogue, on the stocks, the windows resembling her open ports; it was erected before the Revolutionary War, of 1776, and was used during that period as the general hospital by the American forces. Many distinguished American officers were inmates there at different times, either as patients or visitors; among them, General Lafayette, suffering from the wounds he had received at the battle of Brandywine.

On the brow of the hill, to the right hand of the public road, leading to Allentown, and west of the Manockary, lie the remains of about *one thousand* American soldiers, who died in this hospital during the war; no monument has been erected to their memory, and no stone marks the place of their repose.

From the annual catalogue issued by the "Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies," the following facts that cannot be refuted, are gathered. It is an establishment under the direction of the Moravian Church, and has been in successful operation as a boarding school since the year 1755, and is believed to be the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. Located in a healthful section of the State, in the midst of the charming scenery of the Lehigh Valley, among a people distinguished for a high moral tone of



character, and of a superior education, this school possesses external advantages that cannot be surpassed. The Seminary play grounds are large, and laid out with taste. The many lovely places of resort in the vicinity are frequently visited by the scholars under the care of their teachers.

Since the foundation of the Academy, more than *five thousand* of its *Alumnae* have spread its reputation over all parts of the Union. More scholars are offered nearly every year than can be accommodated. The course of instruction, while it keeps pace with the progress of society, and the advancement of science, has in its leading principles and mode of government, been in no wise changed since its establishment, and anything that would give it the reputation and character of a *fashionable* boarding school, has been carefully avoided. Everything is done to discipline and develop the mind, to instil moral and religious principles, give a healthy physical development to the body, and fit the pupils for a useful life. The school is conducted on religious, but not sectarian principles. The scholars attend service only in their own chapel, and in the Moravian Church. The scholastic year begins in September and ends in July. The total charge for the year is about \$275. The educational books are an extra charge. The foreign languages, music, drawing and ornamental needle work, are considered elective studies, for which an extra compensation is required.

One of the most interesting occasions at the Seminary, is the annual "entertainment," generally held about the 1st of July of each year, when the town and hotels are crowded with anxious mothers and fathers, and other relatives of the young ladies. The exercises were formerly held in the large Moravian Church, but are now given in the "New Chapel" attached to the school, which was built during the summer of 1868. As a matter of course, a programme of one of these great occasions is given. Bethlehemites are great on programmes, every thing is done decently, and in order, in this good old Moravian town.

ELDER OF EXERCISES AT THE

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the Young Ladies of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Wednesday Evening, July 12, 1893.

Chorus—95th Psalm. Mendelssohn.

"O come let us worship and kneel before the Lord."

Recitation—Far away. "The land that is very far off." Is. 33. 17.

May Quinn, New York.

Song—"Rose, how enchanting art thou." Spohr.

Mary Feky, Philadelphia.

Piano Forte—Reigen der Sylphen.

Mary Geissbainner, Bethlehem.

Song—Das bettelnde Kind. Gumbert.

Kate Schidje, Bethlehem.

German Recitation—Der gerettete Juengling. Herder.

Sally Baker, Quincy, Ill.

Piano Forte—Une fleur aimée. Carl Mayer. Jennie Sausman, Nazareth, Pa.

Trio—"Hearts feel that love Thee." Mendelssohn.

1st Soprano—Sarah Henry, N. Y.

Ernestine Schmidt, N. Y.

May Saul, N. Y.

Mary Chew, Millville, N. J.

2d Soprano—Marie Bellini, Harlem, N. Y.

Jennie Sausman, Nazareth, Pa.

May Holland, Bethlehem.

Lizzie Adams, Newark, N. J.

Alto—Julia Baker, Quincy, Ill.

Larry Bellini, Harlem, N. Y.

Kate Glover, Harrisburg, Pa.

Recitation—"The Evening Walk.

Lizzie Mitchell, N. Y.

Quartett—Piano Forte a 4 mns. Violin, Violoncello.

Annie Stein, Bethlehem.

Kate Schidje, Bethlehem.

Piano Forte—Chant du Bivouac. Ketterer. May Holland, Bethlehem.

French Recitation—Noes et Festins.

Georgie Day, Newark, N. J.

Agatha Schurz, Bethlehem.

Alice E. Pine, N. Y.

Quartett—"As pants the hart." Thomas.

Audilia Furman, Smith, Andover, N. J.

Maria Wunderling, Nazareth, Pa.

Messrs. Rau and Gohl, Bethlehem.

Piano Forte—Etude. Carl Mayer.

Fannie Jenks, Brookville, Pa.

1. The Wanderer—Schubert.
Julia Baker, Quincy, Ill.
2. Little Duett—La Balladine—Lydberg.
Lucy Adams, Newark, N. J.
Lucie Benson, Newark, N. J.
3. —From "Paradise and the Peri."
Schumann.

Recitation—Story of Elsie Beard.

- Fannie Bennett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cathie Spivey, Savannah, Ga.
Lawrence Schindl, N. Y.
Athola Schindl, N. Y.
Bertha Edmister, St. Louis, Mo.
Clara Downing, Downingtown, Pa.
Alice Spivey, Savannah, Ga.
Leland Roberts, Philadelphia.

Larghetto—From 2d Symphony, Duett with
M. Solo on accompaniment—Beethoven.

- Carrie Cossna, Bedford, Pa.
Addie Merion, Towanda, Pa.

Solo—"Speed my bark."—Newcomb.

- Mary Eddy, Philadelphia.
Maria Wunderling, Nazareth, Pa.

Piano Forte—Ermiani—Prudent.

- Nette Cary, Newark, N. J.

Trio—"Lift thine eyes."—Mendelssohn.

1st Soprano—Mary Jenks, Brookville, Pa.

- Fannie Jenks, Brookville, Pa.
Jesse Davidson, Yonkers, N. Y.
Sarah Henry, N. Y.
Kate Seffridge, Bethlehem.

2d Soprano—Mary Belloni, Harlem, N. Y.

- Laura Wells, Bethlehem.

- May Belloni, Bethlehem.

- Jennie Sanson, Nazareth, Pa.

- Ellen Lombach, Danville, Pa.

Alt.—Kate Glover, Hamburg.

- Julia Baker, Quincy, Ill.
George Bonison, Quincy, Ill.
Lary Belloni, Harlem, N. Y.

Recitation—"The Little Heartsease."

- Agatha Schwarz, Bethlehem.

Arie—From Freischütz—Weber.

- Mary Jenks, Brookville, Pa.

1. Piano Forte Duett—The Huguenots, F. Woff.

- S. E. Baker, Quincy, Ill.
Prof. Agthe.

2. The Erl King—Shubert.

- Jesse Davidson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Recitation—"Along the Path of Life."

- Nette Cary, Newark, N. J.

Chorus—"Come, enjoy this day of pleasure."

- Concone.

- Melvin D. Sessler's Pupils.

Recitation—Mid-summer—Eve.

- Luzie Arms, Philadelphia.

Piano Forte—La Juive—Prudent.

- Mary Jenks, Brookville, Pa.

Recitation—"The Owl."

- Leland Roberts, Bethlehem.

Chorus—"O, had us ye love!" from Elton.

- Verdi.

Hymn—

- Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing.
Fill our hearts with joy and peace.
Let us catch thy love, possessing
Triumph in redeeming grace.
O rich charity,
Trav'ling through this wilderness.

One of the young gentlemen who was at this entertainment, after his return home from the visit, thus described it in the *Easton Argus*, a few days later, heading his effusion:

"Brother Charlie's" account of his visit to the Bethlehem Seminary entertainment.

"The man that hath not music in himself

Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sound,

Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

"Shakspeare's opinion is ours also. Music always has charms for us, and beauty invariably attracts us; therefore, we determined to attend the entertainment last week.

About half past six, we arrived at the church, and found it already crowded. What a galaxy of beauty was there assembled!

"The stage was very tastefully decorated with greens. At the rear sat a number of gentlemen assistants, while on either side, were the young ladies, looking very happy, and very, very beautiful.

"The exercises opened with a neat address by the Principal, the Rev. Francis Wells, in which he gave a summary of the last year's work, and stated the prospects of the Seminary for the ensuing year.

"Then followed both vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations.

"The pieces were all so well executed, that to make particular mention of one, were to do injustice to the others.

"Upon that rostrum, all the divisions of our glorious Union were represented. Pennsylvania and her neighbors may well be

proud at being able to say, that such an institution is within their borders, and that so much beauty and talent can be displayed by their daughters: while our elegant and accomplished Western sisters can never be surpassed. The Southern States may be glad that they have yet some to show to the world, what they were, and might yet have been; while, without Eastern friend, it were impossible to find fault.

"At the conclusion of the entertainment, we adjourned to the Eagle, where soon we were gaily tripping through the mazes of the giddy dance. Here, many of us, had the pleasure of meeting near and dear relatives, while the rest consoled themselves with the agreeable task of promenading, dancing, or chatting merrily with friends."

The Moravians were much annoyed during the Revolutionary War of 1776, on account of their refusing to bear arms, from which they were exempted by an act of Parliament of Great Britain, and because, like the Quakers, it was a part of their religious discipline at that time to do so; they considered it wrong in principle to engage in offensive warfare, they suffered in consequence on all sides, but remained firm in their determination. This article of their faith seems now to be abandoned, for a more patriotic people do not at this time exist in the United States. They proved this in the great rebellion that has been lately suppressed; when the town was almost drained of its young men, most of whom were Moravians. The 46th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, consisted almost altogether of men from Northampton County; one company, C, being from Bethlehem and its immediate vicinity. General Knipe was the original colonel, but being promoted for bravery, Brevet Brigadier-General, James L. Selfridge, the first captain of the Bethlehem Company, became its commander, and led it through the entire war; ending its glorious career by accompanying General Sherman on his "grand march to the sea."

There was also a part of a company from the town, in the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy

Artillery, which was commanded by my old friend and comrade, Colonel Augustus A. Gibson, of the regular army.

Bethlehem also claims amongst her heroes, Generals Schurz, Sigel, Schimmelfennig and Foster, whose families lived in the town during the rebellion. The latter is a Moravian, and now a distinguished member of the Easton bar.

Several other military organizations, besides those mentioned, had Bethlehemites among their members; and during each rebel raid on Pennsylvania, the borough furnished a full company of men on 24 hours notice, fully armed and equipped for the defence of the State.

We insert here a portion of the memorial of the Bethlehem Company in the 46th regiment, and a complete list of all the commissioned officers serving in all arms of the service, during the late civil war, a record of the bravery of her sons, of which the old town has a just right to be very proud of.

THE SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL. Company C, 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Company Officers.

William H. Stolzenbach, Captain.

Wounded July 20, 1864.

James M. Quillen, First Lieut.,

Wounded May 24, 1862.

Owen B. Sigley, Second Lieut.,

Wounded June 16, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Isaac Davis,

James A. Peifer,

John J. Davis,

Wounded and taken prisoner August 9, 1862.

William H. Eichelberger,

Taken prisoner May 24, 1862.

Daniel Davis,

Wounded September 17, 1862.

CORPORALS.

Levi Benner,

Hugh Lyons,

Wounded August 9, 1862.

John C. Abbott,

Taken prisoner August 9, 1862.

Wm. H. McMonagle,

Wounded June 9th, 1864.

John Moore,

Wounded July 20, 1864.

Julius A. Bealer,

Taken prisoner May 2, 1862.

The Rev. Mr. Rice was the only Moravian minister who acted as an army chaplain during the war.

CAPT. R. MOUTON GORNBIE—In the three months' service, Second Lieut. of Co. A, 1st regiment Penna. Vols., mustered April 23, 1861. Re-enlisted in three years' service as First Lieut. of Co. G, 2nd Pa. Heavy Artillery, promoted to Captain, and mustered out with regiment. Now civil engineer, Bethlehem, Pa.

Doctor Frickehardt had two sons in the 2nd Pa. Artillery: Augustus and Frederick, who died in the service, aged respectively, eighteen and twenty years; they were privates, unused to the hardships of a soldier's life, and died before seeing active service.

WILLIAM H. FROZENBACH—Entered the service April 17, 1861, a private of Co. A, 1st regiment Pa. Vols., three months' service. Entered the three years' service as First Serg't Co. C, 46th regiment Pa. Vols., September 4, 1861; promoted to Second Lieut., September 5, 1861; First Lieut., March 4, 1862; Captain, November 1, 1862. Served under General Banks, Hooker and Pope, of the Army of the Potomac; and re-enlisted under Sherman with his regiment, as veteran volunteers, and was painfully wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864, losing all the fingers of his right hand, during the grand march to the sea. Rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., and mustered out July 16, 1865.

OWEN A. LACONRACH—In the service three months under the first call. Entered the three years' service as First Lieut. Co. C, 4th regiment Pa. Vols., August 17, 1861; promoted to Capt., Sept. 4, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, October 29, 1862. Having been wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and lost a right leg amputated. Now United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the 11th District of Pennsylvania.

JOHN C. FETTER—Entered the three years' service August 17, 1861; promoted to Second Lieut., November 1, 1862, of Co. C, 4th regiment Pa. Vols.; resigned September 10, 1863.

OWEN B. SHELTY—After the three months' service, entered the 46th regiment Pa. Vols., August 17, 1861; promoted Second Lieut., May 24, 1865; mustered out with his company, July 16, 1865. Now publisher of the "Weekly Progress," of South Bethlehem, Pa.

CHARLES B. MCCARTY—In the three months' service; entered the three years' service with Co. C, 46th regiment Pa. Vols.; promoted Serg't Major, February 12, 1863; mustered out with regiment. He died May 20, 1867, and on his tomb stone in the old Cemetery, is the following inscription.

In memory of CHARLES B. MCCARTY, late
Sergeant Major of the 46th regiment of
Penna. Veteran Volunteers,
Born March 24th, 1838,
Died May 20th, 1867.
Forever with the Lord.

THOS. B. GORMAN—In the three months' service with 1st regiment Penna. Vols. In three years' service with 46th regiment Penna. Vols. Promoted to First Lieut., Co. H, February 1, 1862. Dismissed the service by a verdict of a Court Martial.

ORVILLE A. GILDER—Entered the nine months' service August 15, 1862, as Second Lieut. of Co. C, 129th Pa. Vols.; promoted to First Lieut., March 28, 1863; mustered out with company.

ROBERT E. ARDITT—Entered nine months' service August 15, 1862, as Captain of Co. G, 1st 2nd regiment Pa. Vols.; severely wounded in the face at the battle of Antietam. Honorably discharged January 13, 1863, on account of his wound. Now one of the proprietors of an iron foundry at Bethlehem.

EDWARD HAMMANN—Enlisted as a private in Knapp's celebrated battery of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and rose to the rank of First Lieut. of artillery; mustered out of United States service with his company. Now a contractor on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

DR. ABRAHAM STOUT—Entered United States service October 1, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon of the 154th regiment Pa. Vols., of the Army of the Potomac; mustered out July 24, 1863. Now a practising physician at Bethlehem.

DR. CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS—Entered the service May 14, 1863, as Assistant Surgeon of the 142nd regiment Pa. Vols.; promoted to Surgeon of the 143d regiment Pa. Vols., March 17, 1865; mustered out with regiment, June 12, 1865. Now Physician at Bethlehem.

ALEXANDER W. SELDRIDGE—Private in Co. A, 38th regiment Pa. Vols., June, 1861; promoted Second Lieut., Co. H, 46th regiment Pa. Vols., February 6, 1862. Served in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks. Was twice captured, escaped the first time; on the second occasion, accused of violating his parole, but acquitted of the charge and sent to "Libby Prison" with the rest of General Pope's officers. Exchanged in four months, joined his regiment in the field, and was promoted to Captain of his company. Served with Sherman during his great march to the sea. At Altoona was appointed acting Commissary of Subsistence on General Kulp's staff. Then on the staff of General Broughton, in the same capacity, and afterwards on the staff of General Seldridge (his uncle). Promoted Major March 13, 1865, for his gallantry during the war, and honorably mustered out of service August, 1865.

HORACE B. JONES—Entered the nine months' service September 1, 1863, as First Lieut. of Co. G, 4th regiment Pa. Vols.; resigned September 23, 1864.

JOSEPH A. TRAY—Entered the service October 7, 1862, as Captain of Co. B, 153rd regiment Pa. Vols., Army of the Potomac. Mustered out July 24, 1863.

HENRY J. OERTER—Entered the service as Captain of Co. C, 153rd regiment Pa. Vols., October 7, 1862; mus-

hem, First Serg't, and Josiah McHoe, of Hanover.

Capt. Tumbler served through all the campaign before Richmond, noted for bravery and discipline. On the march before Gettysburg, he succumbed to chronic diarrhea, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, of which he commanded a battalion to the close of the war, at Evansville, Indiana. Capt. Andrews succeeded Capt. Tumbler, and was breveted Major, he commanded the company until the death of Col. Covode. Capt. Andrews was succeeded by Capt. Hyndman, of Mauch Chunk, who was also breveted Major.

Capt. Foster was, in October, 1861, promoted to Major, in March, 1862, assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, and appointed to succeed Gen. Porter as Provost Marshal of the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. In March, 1863, he took command of his regiment as Lieut. Colonel. During Stoneman's raid before Chancellorsville, he was put in command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. At Upperville, Va., during a charge on Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, he was captured, but by killing his captor, succeeded in rejoining his command. He was subsequently transferred to the Colonelcy of the 5th Penna. Cavalry, and breveted Brig. Gen. for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg. Now attorney-at-law, at Easton, Pa.

COL. HENRY COPPEE, L. L. D., President of the Lehigh University, and now a resident of South Bethlehem, was, during the rebellion, aid-de-camp to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and in that capacity, being a graduate of West Point, was of great service to the State. He also, during that time, edited the United States Service Magazine; and after the war, wrote an excellent life of our President, General U. S. Grant.

JOHN H. RICE, of Bethlehem, was the Second Lieut. of Co. H, 11th Regiment Penna. Cavalry.

DAVID A. LUCKENBACH was the captain of a company of boys during the rebellion, who were handsomely equipped, and exceedingly well drilled, and deserve mention. He served as Orderly Sergeant on three different occasions in the companies of militia raised in Bethlehem during the rebel raids on the State; when he declined the office of Second Lieut. the first time, that of First Lieut. on the second, and that of Captain

on the third, for either of which positions he was well qualified, saying that he could be of more service as *Third Sergeant*. Now one the proprietors of the old Mill at Bethlehem.

From the *Bethlehem Daily Times* the following account of the proceedings on "Decoration Day" of May 29th, 1869, is copied, viz:

"**DECORATION DAY.**—In all ages of the world and in all nations, it has been the custom of the living to honor the memory of the dead, who lost their lives in battle for the defence of their country. Yesterday and Saturday were set apart by the highest authority in the Grand Army of the Republic for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who lost their lives in the Union armies during the late civil war, as also of those who at any time fell in the defence of the country and under her flag. In this exercise it was designed that all citizens should unite. Owing to the fact that comparatively short notice had been given for preparation for the decoration of the graves of Bethlehemites and strangers who lie in soldiers' graves in and about the town, it was feared that the turnout of citizens would be meagre; but such was not the case. A goodly number of those who thought they could spare a quarter of a day from labor to honor the graves and memory of those who died that they might labor whole days in peace and safety, were present. For some reason, to us unknown, the citizens were not marshaled in line, and therefore did not add their numbers to the line of the procession. A drum corps with fife, members of the G. A. R., young ladies with bouquets for the graves, and numbers of the firemen from all the companies, formed the order of procession. We have only to add that those who participated in the decoration of soldiers' graves in and about Bethlehem, on Saturday, May 29, 1869, were abundantly satisfied with the exercises, and that, now that Post 182, Grand Army of the Republic, is fully organized, they expect on all occasions of the kind hereafter, to be fully prepared to do honor to their fallen comrades.

"When the last graves had been decorated, in the old Moravian Burying Ground, Gen.

— "The great Marshall, who led his
 Mr. New, of the Church of the Nativity, set
 up the bell which, when he first addressed
 the congregation, gave patriotic fervor of honor
 to the old soldier and sailor, and of hope
 to the young and harmonious in our great country.
 The old exhibition to be true to the spirit of
 our institutions, the permanence of which
 stand upon the citizen soldiery of these coun-
 tries."

"We cannot more fittingly close these
 hasty words concerning what Bethlehem
 and her surviving soldiers and citizens did
 to honor the memory of their dead comrades
 and protectors than to quote the words of
 the poet Montgomery:

"Gave me the dead and the living,
 Who for their country die;
 And 'till 'till home like their mothers,
 When old and low they lie;
 Then by best mother earth
 To him the fallen brave;
 In her sweet lap, who give them birth,
 They find their tranquil grave."

"The following is a list of these soldiers
 whose graves were decorated with flowers in
 the old Moravian Burying Ground.

Capt. J. K. Taylor; Capt. J. H. Keen; Lieut.
 Morris; Clarence K. Simpson; P. Dickson;
 Hiram Yohe; Henry Hoss; Capt. H. J. Oster-
 vort; Lieut. E. Doster; Serg't Maj. McCarty;
 R. A. Stollenbach; A. P. Landt; J. A. C.
 Hagen; J. B. Vail, many.

In New City Hill Cemetery:— Albert C. Cart-
 wright; John Jones.

In the Lutheran Grave Yard:— Edward
 Trexler; Tobias Jones.

In the Methodist Grave Yard:— Elias
 P. Schaefer; — Hoss; — Schwab.

In the year 1860, the Military Companies
 of the town, consisted of the "Bethlehem
 Artillery." Captain William Watson, *M. P.*,
 now deceased. The company had a fine cas-
 ern in the large brick structure in Broad
 street, east of New street on the north side;
 the building was erected for that purpose.
 The Masonic Lodge of Bethlehem now held
 their meetings in the upper portion of the
 house. The "Washington Grays," com-
 manded by Captain James L. Selfridge, now Pres-

ident, Bethlehem Gene. Co. U. S. Volunteers,
 was then organized as a company of Infantry.
 There was also a company of Cavalry,
 known as the "Bethlehem Cavalry," under
 Col. Geo. Weaver.

In this connection I cannot refrain from
 relating an incident which occurred during
 the advance on Pennsylvania in 1863, pre-
 ceding the battle of Gettysburg, on Satur-
 day morning, in the latter part of July,
 whilst the congregation were at worship in
 the Moravian church, a telegraphic message
 was received from Governor Curtin, calling
 for a company of volunteers from Bethle-
 hem. The church bell was rung, creating
 the most intense excitement among the con-
 gregation. The *drum-major* was ordered out,
 marched through the town, arousing all the
 inhabitants, who flocked to the "Eagle H-
 tel." As the people came from the church a
 meeting was organized, the will of the
 State authorities made known, volunteers
 called for, and enough men to form a com-
 pany, quickly enrolled their names. As each
 gave his name he hurried home to equip
 himself for the field, and say good bye to the
 loved ones there. Some, however, came
 ready to march the *long way* of the drums
 had told them their country called, and the
 most men of the day they were ready to take
 the field at a moment's notice, for none knew
 how soon they might be called. So like the
 old soldier all were ready to "fall in" when
 the order was given. A company fund was
 freely subscribed by the citizens, and paid
 over to a treasurer selected by the meeting.
 Company officers were elected, viz., Frank
 C. Stoen, Captain; Wm. H. McCarty, 1st
 Lieutenant; Henry Schell, 2d Lieutenant;
 together with five sergeants and eight volun-
 teers. One private man, *David O. Lockhart*,
 was elected 1st for 2d Lieutenant, but de-
 clined, saying, "I would rather be orderly
 sergeant, I like the duties of that position
 best." He was never again seen in the
 desired position.

Two weeks from the time of enrolling the
 company, twenty-five men fully equipped, and
 fully officered fell in, at the order, ready for

service in the field. A short, stirring, and patriotic speech was made to the company, by the eloquent physician, Doctor Frederick A. Frierhart. Ending, "God bless you boys! God we know you will do your duty to your country." Then the drums beat; parents, relatives and friends cheered, many with tears in their eyes, and choking sobs in their voices, as they heard the stern command, "shoulder arms," "right face," "forward march!" and saw those they loved going from their sight perhaps forever. So many of those who but a short hour before were engaged in the service of their God, marched ready to serve their country in the hour of her direst need.

When the company reached Reading, it was incorporated into the 24th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, under Col. Albright. *Abm. S. Schropp*, one of the members of the Bethlehem company, was elected Adjutant of the regiment with the rank of Lieutenant. *Edmund Doster* (now deceased) another private, was elected Regimental Quartermaster.

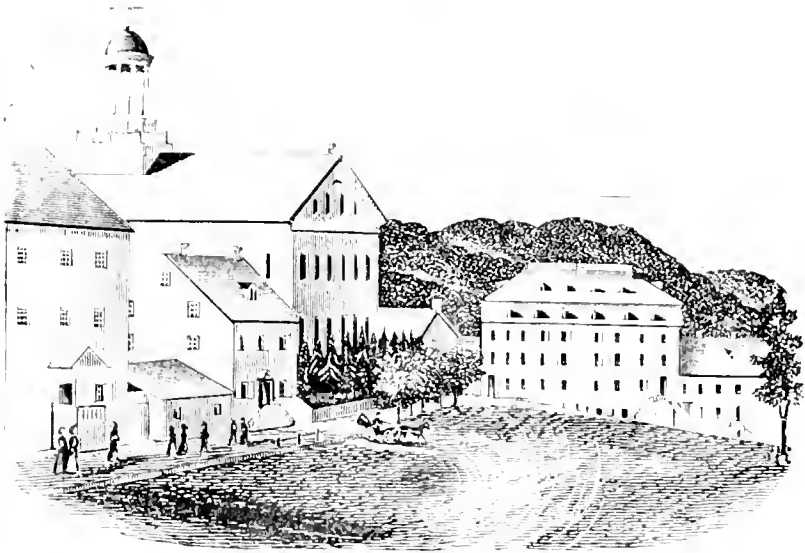
On a previous call for volunteers by the authorities of the State, a full company of militia was raised on a few hours notice, and dispatched the same day to the front. The company consisted of eighty-six privates and non-commissioned officers. David O. Luckenback being 1st Sergeant. The commissioned officers were Joseph Peters, Captain; F. J. Haus, 1st Lieutenant; Abraham S. Schropp, 2d Lieutenant.

It was thus all over the country, that the

nation's gallant sons rushed to arms, and we astonished Foreign Nations by showing them that a free people could assemble a well-disciplined militia force in the field with the same marvellous rapidity, that they could put in motion their large standing armies; and we afterwards increased their surprise by disbanding a million and a half of soldiers in a few months; returning them quietly to the pursuits of civil life, and paying all expenses of a gigantic civil war, without foreign aid of any kind, but much opposition. It is only in a republic, such as ours, where every man is free and unfettered in mind, body and estate, that such things can be accomplished.

O, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes, and the wars desolation,
Blessed with victory and peace, may heaven's record
Land;
Bless the Power that hath made and preserved us a
Nation."

Bethlehem was full of soldiers during the war. Recruiting offices for all arms of the service were open. Recruits, veterans, soldiers and officers, sick, discharged, on duty, or on leave, gave the place the appearance of a Garrison town; and the uniforms of the U. S. cavalry, infantry and artillery were common in the streets. And during the long winter evenings as we gathered around the fire at the Eagle, "old soldiers" of twenty-four or younger, related the stories of their battles to their friends, and to each other. May they all live long to tell their stories over and over again for many years to come.



THE CHURCH AND SEMINARY.—1830.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER XII.

ENTERPRISES OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.
THEIR SCHOOLS.—THEIR PUBLICATIONS.—
THE TEXT-BOOK.—BIRTH-DAYS, AND THEIR
CELEBRATION.—THE FIRST PRINTING OFFICE.
—THE NEWSPAPERS OF BETHLEHEM IN
THE PAST AND PRESENT.—“PENNSYLVANIA
PEACH”—“LOVE FEASTS.”—THE MORAVIAN
CHRISTMAS PUZZ.—THE “YOUNG MEN’S
MISSIONARY SOCIETY,” AND CHRISTIAN AS-
SOCIATION OF BETHLEHEM.

THE enterprises of the Moravian Church, as Home and Foreign Missions, Educational Institutions, and Publications.

The Educational Institutions of the Moravian Church in America, are very justly much esteemed, and enjoy the public confidence in a high degree; their schools are liberally patronized, and many thousands of pupils not belonging to the communion of the church, have received their education in Moravian boarding-schools. The Moravian College, and the Seminary for females at Bethlehem, have already been referred to. *Namath Hall*

Boarding School for Boys, was in operation in 1750, and has been in successful operation ever since, at Nazareth, Pa., with an average attendance of ninety-six pupils. *Linden Hall*, at E. G. Pa., a school for girls, was founded in 1794, and has an average of 100 scholars per year. *Salem Academy*, for Females, at Salem, North Carolina, where scholars were first taught in 1802, has had to this time over 1,000 pupils. *Hope Academy*, at Hope, Indiana, was founded in 1806, and *Waukegan Academy*, at Waukegan, Minnesota, was established in 1856, both for the education of females.

The publication office, and store of the Church are located at Bethlehem, Pa., of which my good friend, Henry T. Chalmers, is the able and efficient head, where all of the historical and religious works of the Moravian Church, can be obtained.

The publications of the Church in America are “The Moravian,” in the English language, and “Der Bruecker Botschafter,” in the German, the former a weekly, and the latter a bi-weekly newspaper, and both now

ably edited by the Rev'd Herman A. Brickenstein.

"Der Brueder Botschafter," or Brotherly Messenger, is intended for the German Moravians. It contains exhaustive reports of the Missions of the Church, and copious extracts from appropriate German publications. The first number was issued in the month of September, 1866.

"The Moravian," in 1856, took the place of "The Moravian Church Miscellany," a monthly publication of the church, which was issued from 1850 to 1855, inclusive. At first it was an eight page folio, but in 1862 it was enlarged, and then again in 1864, to its present size. Previous to "The Miscellany," the church printed "The Missionary Intelligencer," from the year 1821 to 1850.

The Provincial Elders' Conference, having been authorized by the Provincial Synod, are now erecting a building for the use of the Publication Office, in Bethlehem. The site selected is on Main Street. The building will be four-stories high; the book-store, counting-house and editor's office being on the first floor, and the composing-room, and bindery on the fourth. The press-room will be in the basement. The middle floors not being at present required for the uses of the establishment, will be fitted up as offices. The present expenses for rent is quite equal to the interest of the money to be thus invested. And the rent of the offices will pay all the necessary outlay required for repairs to the building, insurance, taxes, &c.

The Moravians were the first people who employed the art of printing for the publication of the Bible in a living tongue. And from the Moravian Publication Office at Bethlehem, they print and issue all Devotional books of their Church, Sunday-Schools and Missions in the United States.

It has been the custom of the Brethren's Church, since the year 1731, to issue annually a little volume called the "*Text-Book*," consisting of a selection of verses from the Bible for each day, with appropriate collects taken from their hymn book. To which has been added a reference to the Bible lessons

for the day, as will be seen by reference to the "*Text-Book*" of 1870. The first verse or "*Daily Word*," contains a short sentence of prayer, exhortation or promise. The second or "*Doctrinal text*," is intended to enforce some doctrinal truth or practical duty. This custom arose out of another, which was observed in the first congregation of the Renewed Church, at Hernhut, of appointing for each day some persons, whose duty it was to go from house to house and greet the inmates with a text from the Bible, which was to serve as a subject for meditation during the day, and furnished the topic of discourse in the evening meeting of the congregation. This arrangement afterwards gave place to the annual issue of this little manual, which is now 1870 in its 140th year. It is thus prepared: "the Elders' Conference of the Unity," at Hernhut, select each year many hundreds of suitable Texts, from these they draw by *Lot*, one from each Testament, for each day, of the coming year; to each of these Texts is added an appropriate stanza from the Moravian Hymn Book. Then the Text Book for the coming year is printed and furnished at a trifling expense to the Members of the different Moravian Congregations, and Missions throughout the world. There appeared in 1869, in the German, 39,750 copies of this work. In English, 4,800 copies. In French, 5,600 copies; Negro-English, used in Surinam, South America, 600 copies. Nearly 50,750 copies were printed. Being usually read at the early morning meal, or in connection with the private or family devotions, the text afford food for reflection, and often prove of the most striking application, and encouragement to the pious and attentive heart, (see appendix to Text-Book of 1869.) This ancient and beautiful custom is still retained in all true Moravian households in Bethlehem. At the breakfast-table the selections from the Text-Book, are read before eating, and the "*Birthday Book*" is laid beside the plate of the head of the family, with the "*Text-Book*." In this latter book, or on the margin of the "*Text-Book*," is generally entered a record of all the birth-days

From the "Moravian" of February 25th, 1859, is inserted here, from an editorial item, a beautiful description of

"A GOLDEN WEDDING AT LITIZ, PA.—The following account of the golden wedding celebration of Brother and Sister John Beck, of Litiz, was prepared at our request. The friends of the pair are so many in all parts of the Church, that it will be read with much interest and hearty sympathy.

"*Dear Moravian*.—The name of the 'Old Schoolmaster' of Litiz, is a familiar and beloved one in many a family throughout the length and breadth of our land, and his occasional communications in our church-paper have been pursued with interest and delight, so that a brief account of the celebration of his Golden Wedding, which took place on Tuesday, Feb. 2d, in the dear old village of Litiz, may not be out of place.

"The afternoon and evening of the previous day brought children, grand-children and friends to the old homestead, where, for fifty years, from the very beginning of their married life, the now venerable couple have resided. It was a delightful reunion, and the usually quiet rooms were full of life and gladness. After the old people had retired for the night, loving hands made the preparations for the morrow's celebration. Kind friends in town had contributed freely of their floral treasures, and these, with wreaths of evergreen and ivy, were used in decorating the parlor. There were flittings in and out, mysterious whisperings, and stifled laughter, lest suspicion might be awakened. The table was draped with white and the gifts spread out to the best advantage. At last all was done, and with bright anticipations for the morrow, the company dispersed. The quiet of the early dawn was broken by the sweet strains of the trombones, arousing the dear old folks from their slumbers and calling down a benison upon their heads. The choir was led by one of the sons, and the beloved mother's favorite tunes had been selected as the first sounds which should greet her ears on this happy morning. Then followed the delighted surprise as the parlor was entered; the happy morning meal, the loving congratulations, com-

munications in poetry and prose from absent friends, and cordial interchanges of thought and feeling. There was 'holy joy and children's glee,' merry laughter, and sometimes to a brimming eye, as allusions were made to the 'loved ones gone before.' The remembrance of those sainted ones was no check upon our happiness; it only served to hallow the joy and remind us that we have a 'better country, even an heavenly,' and that *this* is not our rest.

"Then followed the grand dinner at the Litiz hotel, the dining-room of which was for the time exclusively at the service of the schoolmaster's family. Around one table the older portion of the company were gathered, children, friends, and all the resident ministers with their wives. At the other, the sixteen grand-children did justice to the profusion of good things, which bespoke not only the liberality of our venerable friend, but also the culinary skill of the hotel hostess. Before partaking of the meal, the pastor, Rev. E. T. Kluge, proposed that the company unite in singing, in the old Moravian style, a hymn expressive of our good wishes for our old friends. Accordingly all present with united voices sang,

"Be their comfort which ne'er faileth, &c."

"After the repast the old schoolmaster was called upon for a speech, which he made in his happiest style, relating various experiences connected with the first opening of his school, and giving God the glory for all the success with which he had met. By request, Rev. H. Fracauff replied in the German language. He had been one of the old schoolmaster's first scholars, and paid an eloquent tribute to his former instructor's faithfulness, interspersing his remarks with some incidents of the olden time, which caused bursts of merriment.

"Later in the afternoon the company gathered again in the homestead, when two little grand-children received the rite of holy baptism from the hands of the pastor.

"At 7 o'clock, P. M., the congregation had been invited to partake of a love-feast in the church, a printed psalm for which had been prepared. The pulpit and altar were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a delightful feeling of joyousness and love per-

mingling with the Americans, and being without education, naturally acquired the patois, which has extended over the State, and although now intermixed with German, is called "Pennsylvania Dutch," a specimen of which is contained in the following copy of an advertisement, of an old acquaintance. The first line means "Just look here once!" A favorite expression in and about Bethlehem.

GOOK YUSHT AMOHL DOH!

Monsleit un Weibslait!!!

BUWA UN MED YUNGY UN OLTZ.

ATTENTION!!

DER EAGLE DRUG SHTORE!

Der Besht under Wholfcalsh!t!

WM. S. SIEGER, OBBADEAKER.

In der Driit Shtrose, Sued Bethlehem.

Ol-fort uf hond, olly sorta fun de heshly Drugs un Meditzina, un on de wholfcalshly prices. Also, Paint, Oehl, Glaws, Varnish, &c. Mer hen aw an neier article dos gor net gebutta konn warra; es is de bareent

"SALTED SODA"

un waerd g'used for seaf kocha. Prowlers amohl—de directions we mers braucht geana mit. Om Eagle Drug Sh-tore is aw der platz for

PATENT MEDITZIENA, BITTERS, &c., &c., &c.

Fun olly out, un on de wholfcalshly prices. Also, Coal-Oehl, Lampa, Waarcha-shmeer, &c., &c.

Now mind was mer sawya; mer hen ollos uf hond was mer denka konn in unser line of bisness. We g'sawt, unser prices sin wholfcaler dos in ennicheim ommera Drug Sh-tore im County. Ferges't net der platz.

IN DER DRITT SHTROSE UNNICH DER LOCUST SUEB BETHLEHEM.

Now is de teit; macht sich bei, un judg'd for sich selwer; kummt in feer wea-a, uf hors-black, uf en Railroad oder tsu foos—mer sin gor net particular wie, yusht so dos der kommt on

DER EAGLE OBBADEAK IN SUEB BETHLEHEM

Un bringt er greenback mit. Wholfcal for Cash—sell is unser style.

WILLIAM S. SIEGER,

Obbadeaker.

August 28, 1869.

The following piece of poetry, in "Pennsylvania German," by L. A. Wollenweber, of Philadelphia, is copied from the *Weekly Progress*, of South Bethlehem, under date of June 23rd, 1870, and will be found in one of the interesting and very amusing letters of "Danny Kratzer" (Edward Ebermann.) "*Aius fun Johnny seine boowa*," which are a marked feature in the weekly issue of that paper.

"I bin an en Pennsylvanier

Drauff bin ich Stolz und froh,

Dass Land is shay, die Leut sin nett

Bei Tschinks! Ich mach schier enige wett,

'S biets kay Land der Welt."

Wir Staame vun die Deutsche her,

Drauff bin ich a recht stolz,

Die Deutsche sin arg brave Leut

Sin Sparsam, fleissig und gescheit,

Sie biet ke Folk der Welt.

Do guk nur als de Karta an,

Wie Pennsylvania haist,

Wachst do net alles shay un guth,

Un hutt net jeder g'sundes Blut?

'S biets kay Land der Welt.

Un net allainich uff der Erd

Wachst alles shay und guth,

Andrunne gebbts so viel ihr wollt,

Kohle, Eisen—may worth wie gold,

'S biets kay Land der Welt."

There is a very interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of October, 1868, entitled "Pennsylvania Dutch," page 473, &c., which is worthy of perusal.

The ancient and beautiful Christian practice of holding *Love-feasts* as a religious ceremonial, has been continued in the Brethren's Church from the earliest days of Moravianism. *Love-feasts*, and the *Kiss of Peace*, were originally connected with the Holy Communion. Saint Chrysostom says, "Upon certain days, after partaking of the Lord's Supper, they met at a common table, the rich bringing provisions, and the poor who had nothing, being invited." The same spirit that actuated the early Christians, still animates the Brethren of the Moravian Church. All the members of the congregation are invited to the Love-feasts, of the different choirs or classes, and the expenses are defrayed by a general collection taken

"Singular as the description of such a ceremony appears, it was conducted with so much solemnity and propriety, that no other appropriate feeling could be excited. Typical of that fellowship which is the bond of the Moravians, and from which they derive their appellation of *Unitas Fratrum*. This occasional festival is an opposite emblem of the social love which has received the beautiful ecomium of David, 'Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; it is like the precious oint-

ment upon Aaron's beard, which flowed to the skirts of his garments: like the dew of Hermon, and like the dew which descended upon the mountains of Zion; for them the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forevermore.'"

For a more proper understanding of the exercises and manner of conducting a Love-feast, a copy of the Fest Psalm sung at the Single Sisters' Festival in the Moravian Church at Bethlehem Pa., in the year A. D., 1870, is here inserted.

ODE

FOR THE

Festival of the Single Sisters,

IN BETHLEHEM.

Citurgus.

Met. 90.

O Cher des Herrn, ermunte Dich
Zu frohen Lobgesängen!

Gäste.

Preis' deinen Heiland inniglich
Mit süßen Freudenklängen,
Da Er dich abermal ein Fest
Zu Seinem Frieden feiern läßt.

Sisters.

T. 151 G.

Head of Thy congregation,
Kind Shepherd, gracious Lord!
Look on us with compassion,
Met here with one accord:
Accept our thanks and praises
For all Thy love and care,
Which we in various cases
Repeatedly did share.

C h o r.

Dienen und froh sich müssen sein in Dir, die nach Dir fragen, und
 die Dein Heil lieben, müssen immer sagen: Hochgelobt sei Gott: O
 wer nur immer bei Tag und Nacht Dein zu genießen recht wür' be-
 dacht, der hält' ohne Ende von G'ott zu sagen, und Leib und Seele
 muß' immer fragen: Wer ist wie Du?

Sisters.

T. 56.

Nought but blessings : : He for us intends,
 And His mercy : : never, never ends ;
 Let us look unto the cross,
 Where He died to ransom us,
 On that offering : : faith alone depends.

Guests.

T. 16.

Happy is the virgin's station
 Whom he kindly owns as his,
 And who counts his great salvation
 As her highest good and bliss.

Happy who thus find in Jesus
 All their wishes satisfied ;
 Ah, to them how dear and precious
 Is that friend who for us died.

Choir.

Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of Sabaoth. Full are
 the heavens of Thy glory. Praise the Lord, O my soul, and
 all that is within me praise His Holy name, Hallelujah!
 Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits ;
 praise the Lord, and bless His holy name ! Hosanna in the
 highest !

G ä ſ t e.

Mel. 141.

Friede thau' von Oben
 Seligs Chor, an' Dich !
 Lieben, danken, loben,
 Still und jungfräulich
 Kein vor Ihm erscheinen,
 Unter Zeinem Ruß,
 Sünderjchaamroth weinen —
 Sei Dein Heilgenuß !

Sisters.

T. 168.

Unto Thee, most faithful Saviour,
 We ourselves anew commend ;
 O look down on us with favor,
 To our prayers and wants attend ;

Grant us all a tender feeling,
Of thy love and gracious dealing,
That our hearts may truly be
Fill'd with fervent love to Thee.

Met. 22.

Nach zieh' in unsre Herzen ein,
Und laß sie Deine Wohnung sein;
Nimm Zeh und Leib zu Deinen Guad'n,
Bewahre sie vor allem Schad'n!

Chor.

Es ist ein köstlich Ding, daß das Herz fest werde, welches geschieht
durch Gnade.

Sisters.

T. 585.

Though unseen we love the Saviour,
He almighty grace hath shown,
Pardoned guilt, and purchased favor;
Hence, through mercy, we're His own.
Give Him glory :||:
Grace and glory are His own!

Met. 119.

Führ' uns durch, :||:
Führ' uns, Herr! durch's Thräuenthal,
Deiner Herrlichkeit entgegen,
In den schönen Freudenpaal!
Hilf bei unserm Unvermögen,
Ob zum Treu-sein Straß, zum Wachen Muth,
Dann geht's gut. :||:

All.

T. 246.

Blessing and power and majesty
Through endless ages be to Thee,
Who us by blood hast bought,
In mercy sought,
And to Thy fold us brought.

Amen, Hallelujah!
Hallelujah!
Amen, Hallelujah!

1870.

One of the most interesting of the exercises was, when, during the evening of the 21st, of the celebration of the children's festival, they are all assembled in those portions of the church at Bethlehem, and, in the absence of the trombone, play their First Psalm. Nothing can be more interesting, nor more pleasing; the sweet melody of the voices of the little ones; the solemn tones of the trombones, breaking upon the air of a still quiet evening; the concert, up by the voices of the choir, the streets and side walks crowded by the people, friends, parents and relatives of the children, who join in the singing, as the minister gives out the hymns line by line. Formerly the front of the church was on these occasions hung and lit up with colored lamps, much increasing the beauty and interest of the scene.

On the last occasion at which the lanterns were used at the celebration (outside) of the children's festival, a stranger at Bethlehem, no doubt pleased with the scene, wrote a sketch of it, entitling his effusion, "The Feast of the Lantern." The Moravian minister in charge of the Bethlehem congregation at the time, became thereupon dreadfully alarmed for fear the world would think that the Brethren worshiped the *lampions*, so they were abolished; and their use has never been resumed since.

The lanterns used at the illumination, were made of tissue paper, red, white, blue and yellow, pasted over a wire frame, and a lighted candle placed in each, and these suspended from a long wire drawn from tree to tree in front of the church; the effect was very fine, a mellow light was cast upon the crowd of spectators, upon the neighboring houses, the street, and open square, and shimmered among the trees, while the chorus of childish voices, and the peculiar tones of the trombones filled the air, sounds, which once heard, are never forgotten, but linger still on the ear—in memory. From the *Moravian* of August 25th, 1870, I insert a description of the children's festival at Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

"A LITURGICAL SERVICE AT THE MORAVIAN CEMETERY AT NAZARETH. On Sunday evening, 21st inst., a novel and beautiful sight was presented to the spectators, standing on the slope of the earth on the way of the Moravian Cemetery. I cannot allude to the extensive view of the lovely landscape from that point of view, but to another and more lovely spectacle, which was exhibited that evening on looking down in the direction of the Moravian Church. In front of the church a large number of children, and the pupils of the Sunday school, accompanied by their teachers and many members of the congregation had assembled, who formed into a procession, which ascended the hill to the cemetery, the children going before, and singing several sweet songs of Zion. This day had been set apart for the celebration of the children's festival." And their special services, including a Love-feast, had been held in the church. But the evening service was appointed to take place in the cemetery, as had been done last year. Punctually at 6 P. M., the procession started from the church, after singing a hymn of praise. Upon entering into the cemetery, the choir played a soul-stirring choral. The standard army of children having taken their place in the avenue of evergreens, flanked on both sides by the brethren and sisters of the congregation, the service of God was opened by the singing of the verse: *Gott ist gegenwärtig!* (God reveals his presence) and, truly, the congregation sang with unction and deeply feeling the presence of the Lord on this solemn occasion, and standing around the graves of our sainted dead. A very appropriate air was then sung by the choir, accompanied by instrumental music, whereupon the pastor invoked the throne of grace and made a brief address. The congregation were then rejoined, by singing several verses, to comfort our dear children to their great Father and Savior. This impressive service was closed by the chanting of a psalm, in which the whole congregation participated. When returning from this sacred spot, our children

sang with cheerful voices and happy hearts: 'Lord, dismiss us with blessing,' &c., and 'Sing Hallelujah, praise the Lord,' &c."

It is customary, on the Sunday immediately before *Christmas* of each year, to have a Love-feast for all persons engaged in any capacity in serving the Church. This festival is however, somewhat different in its character from the festivals of the different choirs or classes of the church members; as a portion of the time is passed in social conversation, touching matters pertaining to their several duties, the changes to be made, and a general discussion of church affairs within their sphere, and improvements to be made therein. This makes the occasion one of the most interesting kind to all those who take any interest in the welfare of the Church. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the Moravian Brethren who do occasional duty in the Church, like that to be presently mentioned, do not ask, or receive any pay for their services, any more than the knowledge, and the hope, that they are performing an acceptable service to their Brethren and their God.

It was at the close of such a Love-feast immediately before Christmas, in December, 1868, that the following changes were made in the "church servants." Brothers Ruben O. Luckenback, Christian Belling, Herman Yost, and Edmund Peisert, having served from twelve to eighteen years in the Church, asked to be relieved from their positions of "Saal Diener's." So Brothers Cornelius W. Krause, Orlanda B. Desh, Ashton C. Berbeck, and Sidney S. Schneller, were named to take their places. These gentlemen perform the duties of ushers, that are in other churches filled by paid and obsequious sextons, in list slippers; may they long live to fill their positions acceptably, and to do humbly their duty in their Master's house.

There are eight "Saal Dieners" or chapel servants in the Moravian Church at Bethlehem; four of the number did not ask to be retired from duty, namely, Brothers John C. Weber, William Leibert, Benjamin F. Schneller, and Isaac Walp. These gentlemen choose

their new associates in their self-imposed, and meritorious labors; and the newly appointed Brethren entered into the duties of their office in January, 1869.

Among the Moravians of Bethlehem, there is still retained many of the ancient customs and usages of the Church, and of the people from whom they are descended. Many of these customs are simple, child-like and charming, making life more sweet and pleasant, and reminding us every day, whilst we are among them, that men and women are but children of a larger growth. It is this charming simplicity of character that renders life in Bethlehem so pleasing. With Americans, life is real, life is earnest; and we are too apt to forget in the social circle at home, those little tender, loving kindnesses, and gentle attentions, that are so dear and so acceptable to those we love.

Numbered among the many surprises that add to the enjoyment of the Christmas holidays at Bethlehem, there is one that carries with it pleasure both to the young and old; for be it known, that the Moravians observe the Christmas holidays with peculiar zest, and great are the preparations for the enjoyment thereof. In our principal Moravian settlements, the Christmas festival lasts a week, or rather eight days, from Christmas day to New Year's day, included. It is a season of free, joyous, social intercourse, such as no other denomination of Christian people attempts. And one of the greatest essential features of every well regulated Moravian household, is the *Christmas Putz*.

All Christendom has adopted the *Christmas Tree*, but the Moravians have brought with them from the Fatherland, a charming improvement, denominated "a Putz," which in the German means an embellishment, or an ornament, but in Bethlehem parlance, a large Christmas decoration. It is generally a miniature representation of some loved or beautiful scene in nature, an entire indoor landscape. Some of these mimic scenes are of the most pleasing character, displaying great artistic taste and talent. A varied scenery of mountain and valley, a

cumbent waterfall, near which is often a mill, with its great wheel in rapid motion, sometimes a quiet lake, with living fish, a peaceful village, with its ancient church, whose tall spire is reflected in a peaceful stream flowing near, and forming a quiet river scene; oft again, one with the snow-clad mantle of winter; then again a bright scene in the dear old Fatherland, lighted up by a mimic moon. These are represented with a faithfulness of detail, and a genuine skill of arrangement, that excites our admiration, as much, if not more than a beautiful picture, giving frequently a pleasure that can be exceeded only by some charming scene in nature.

Behind the bar of the Eagle tavern, at Bethlehem, in the common room, there has been a large aperture made in the wall of the house, ten feet long, by four feet high, opening into a room built outside of the house, about ten feet square, covered over with a glass roof, as in hot-houses. In this room, William W. Yoke, son of mine ancient host, Caleb, erects each fall a *Putz*; some miniature winter scene. In the spring he replaces this by a summer view, sometimes imaginary, oft time real. On one occasion he made a view of a town in Western Virginia, the scene of one of the earliest battles of the late Rebellion, which a Union refugee at once recognized as the home he had just fled from. Mr. Yoke is quite celebrated in Bethlehem as a *Putz* builder, of much good taste.

In the *Moravian* of Christmas week, 1867, a writer thus refers to "an old time *Putz*."

"How far back they date we are not prepared to say. They were in the full tide of their glory when we were a boy, twenty-five years ago, when we were sufficiently advanced to lend a helping hand, and *then* the great *Putz* makers were men well advanced in years, so that it is fair to presume that *Putz* making is amongst the ancient institutions of this venerable town. The taste and ingenuity displayed in these decorations was often very considerable. We use the word 'decoration' for the want of a better, though

it does not convey a correct notion of the *Putz*, which is not a testooning of the rooms with garlands and wreaths, but a miniature representation of some scene in nature, imaginary or real. As we have said, the art displayed in these mimic scenes was frequently very creditable. Mountains and valley, trees, rocks, waterfalls and peaceful lands, farms and villages, in the bright green of summer, or the delicate snow-covenant of winter, were represented with a faithful minuteness of detail, and in really artistic groupings. Many evenings, until late in the night, were devoted to the making of them. Who would say that it was labor thrown away? No, no, a day, we fear, you could scarcely gather together a dozen men who would be willing to devote themselves to the preparation of one of these grand *Putzes* of the olden time, just because they loved to do this sort of thing, and the time is now to them so precious a thing for business, that they cannot spare it for the purpose of pure and innocent amusement. Are we any the happier or better now? are boys any more frank and innocent, or the girls any more lovable and modest than they were then? When, even on a Christmas Eve, the great *Putz*-making evening, they came home at nine o'clock, and were thankful for the privilege of being allowed to go, and to be an hour later than usual.

Besides the *Putzes* which were made on a grand scale, there were smaller ones in abundance; the humblest home having its little table, covered with a white cloth, and backed by branches of evergreens, from which were suspended glittering stars, wax angels, bright colored candles, &c., in pretty confusion, illuminated by many burning candles. Who, that ever saw or played at them, will forget those bright Christmas scenes? The cave from which issued the monster bear or lion, the looking-glass lake, on which ducks and geese of various sales sat in motionless propriety, the silver-studded road, on which was ranged the contents of a Noah's Ark, with the patriarch and his family walking first, and the animals following two by two in solemn procession, the little village with its church and row of

stiff poplar trees; the pleasant minglings of bird and beast and fish, all in perfect peace with one another, as became them at Christmas time; the stable where the 'blessed child' was born; the mill hoisting up its bags and letting them down again, as long as the hidden machinery remained in working order, whilst the miller smoked his pipe, and his dog kept up a very energetic, if somewhat methodical jumping at his feet: all these, and a thousand other recollections, rise before the memory, and force us to the conclusion that *Putzes* are a great institution, and ought not to be allowed to die out. And there are other memories associated with them, some of which are of too sentimental a character to be mentioned. The expeditions in search of moss, the pleasant preparation for the great *Putz*, the mysterious darkened and carefully locked up room, the anxious suspense, the joyous surprise, the happy hearts and smiling faces, the sweet interchange of precious presents between the juveniles, not of the same family or sex, the fortunate and often repeated meetings whilst going the rounds of visiting the many *Putzes*, which it was necessary to see. We wonder whether the young ones enjoy Christmas as thoroughly and innocently as they used to do when Bethlehem was only a little village, and the outer world was quite shut out."

The lament of our friend is uncalled for, there has been a revival in *Putzes* since he wrote, and the young still enjoy them, especially the lovers, as much as they did in the good old times of which he writes. And if my readers want to have some happy hours, just let them go and pass the Christmas holidays at Bethlehem once.

There is one institution in Bethlehem which is deserving of more than a mere passing notice. That is the "Young Men's Missionary Society." The first stated meeting of the society was held September 7, 1840, in the old Moravian school-house, and the following officers elected. President, David Zeisberger Smith, the founder and originator of the society. Vice President, Henry J. Van Vleck. Recording Secretary,

Augustus Wölle. Treasurer, William Warner. Directors, A. A. Reinke, E. H. Reichel and Albert Butner. Soon afterwards, Dr. Maurice C. Jones was made Corresponding Secretary.

The following is the list of the original signers to the first constitution.

David Z. Smith,	L. O. Tomblor,
George W. Perkin,	Christian H. Belling,
William H. Warner,	Francis D. Schneller,
Amelius A. Reinke,	Wm. F. Rauch,
Albert Butner,	Owen J. Rice,
Andrew G. Kern,	Mortimer Warner,
Edward H. Reichel,	Wm. L. Brown,
Henry J. Van Vleck,	Maurice C. Jones,
George A. Weiss,	Wm. S. Wendland,
Augustus Wölle,	Samuel P. Geehr,
Simon Kau,	Levin J. Krause,
Joseph H. Kummer,	Benj. F. Schneller,
J. Edward Luckenbach,	Charles Schneller,
Reuben O. Luckenbach,	Reuben Clewell,
Francis W. Knuss,	Alfred Ricksecker,
Edward C. Piesert.	

Meetings are held every month; and the reading of mission reports was made the custom for several years, but has of late years been abandoned. On the 24th of January, 1841, the first annual meeting of the society was held, and an address delivered by Edward H. Reichel. Annual meetings have been held ever since that time, and the society still continues in successful operation.

In 1841, the project of forming a Museum as a source of income to the society, was first proposed, and at once adopted. In 1843, a liberal gift of books from Miss Mary Allen, formed the nucleus of the library. The association continued to hold their meetings in the old town school building till 1858, when, through the kindness of the Moravian school-board, a large, convenient room in the new school house was assigned to the society, and suitably furnished as a reading room, library and museum, and the first meeting held therein on the 17th of April of that year.

The constitution of the society, which had been remodelled in 1842, with the motto, "And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of perfection."—Colossians, iii, 14; was altered, and an entire new constitu-

German subjects of the society being established, the furtherance of the Foreign Missions of the United Brethren among the Heathen, and the Religious, Literary, and Social Improvement of Young Men."

In the winter of 1868-69, the practice of exchanging lectures given by popular officers between the society and its friends was first inaugurated. These lectures were delivered before numerous audiences in the "Central Hall," and the number of members increased to one hundred.

In 1862, the society removed to the building now occupied by Dr. Jacobson, for his own use, in Market Street. And afterwards to a building on Third Street near Main, and finally in 1868, to the building in Main Street, near the Moravian Church, erected by the society in conjunction with the Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem. This building is three stories in height, the first floor being occupied by the publication office of the Moravian Church. In the rear of the store is the Museum of the Missionary Society, very tastefully arranged, consisting of many curiosities from different parts of the world, the presents of the Moravian missionaries, and numerous ancient relics of the first settlement of the town, added to which is the fine large picture of Zeisberger preaching to the Indians, painted by Schussle.

In a note to page 232, in the History of Lehigh Valley, there is a pleasant description of the contents of the Museum, in which several of these curiosities deserve special mention. "The old 'Sundial,' the 'Old Cannon' and the 'old Spinnet or Pinnet.'" To this list might be added the "Old Cradle" and the "Old Chair," like the one of an hundred years ago in the town, and still in use in Germany, and sometimes seen in German paintings. The collection contains many rare and curious things. The Central Library is occupied for the purposes of a circulating library, which is free to all who desire to avail themselves of its privileges, except the lending out of books for reading at their homes; that right is confined to members of the two societies. The Library is under the

direction of the Christian Association, yearly arrangement made between the two corporations. The third story is fitted up for, and used as a lecture room, in which the societies hold their meetings.

The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated by the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Bethlehem congregation, was held on Sunday evening January 10, 1870. The Moravian report states that:

"The annual report was read by the presiding president, Luther A. L. Harvey. The total membership of the Society at 1870. Monthly meetings were held, the interest of each holding in the past year was considerably increased by short addresses by different brethren on the history or present condition of the missions of our church. The directed nations of the society were made to the congregation at Estrelze, St. Kitt, and the Missionary Home, Kleinwolke, Saxony. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are, President, Eugene Weber; Vice-President, Edwin Bishop; Secretary, Aug. Lebert; Treasurer, Aug. Bishop. The anniversary address was delivered by Bro. Wm. Vogler, of the Theological Seminary. May has earnestly worked a response in the hearts of all the members of the Society."

The ceremonies attending the laying the corner-stone of the building of the Missionary Society and Christian Association, were performed on August 26th, 1867, and it was finished and occupied during the next year. The exercises were begun by singing a hymn, followed by a prayer by the Rev. A. A. Reimke, a lesson from the Scriptures was read by the Rev. Mr. Reimke, and a address delivered by Henry J. Schussle, president of the Christian Association, after which, another hymn was sung. A list of the contents of box deposited in the corner-stone, was read, then followed a hymn, sung by the congregation, who were dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bishop Jacobson.

The following members of the Missionary Society were killed, or died in the service of their country during the late rebellion.

SAMUEL BEAN, of Quakertown, private in company C, 120th regiment Penna. Vols., killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863.

JOSEPH L. CREWELL, of Schoneck, company F, 132nd regiment Penna. Vols., killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

EDWIN PILFINGER, of Sellersville, private in 2nd regiment Penna. Heavy Artillery. Col. Augustus A. Gibson, commanding. Wounded at Petersburg, May, 1864; died of his wounds.

CLARENCE KAMPMAN, clerk to Admiral Lee, U. S. Navy; died June 4, 1869, on board U. S. Hospital Ship "Red Rover."

JOHN C. HAGAN, private in 2nd regiment Penna. Cavalry; died August 7, 1865, at Bethlehem, of the Camp Fever, contracted in the service.

ARTHUR VAN VLECK, company C, 126th Ohio. Taken prisoner at Culpepper, October, 14, 1863. Died in Libby Prison December 21, 1863.

On the 21st of April, 1864, on application of the members of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Bethlehem, the said association was duly incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County, Pa. The petition was signed by Joseph A. Rice, Bertine S. Erwin, Joseph H. Treager, William A. Erwin, Herman A. Doster, Robert Rau, Geo. H. Luckenbach, T. M. Wright and J. Albert Renththaler.

The following is a list of presiding officers of the Young Men's Missionary Society, since its organization.

1843-41—President.	Rev. F. Z. Smith.
1842-42— " "	Simon Rau.
1843-43— " "	Owen J. Rice.
1844-44— " "	Owen J. Rice.
1845-45— " "	Owen J. Rice.
1846-46— " "	Owen J. Rice.
1847-47— " "	B. F. Schmeller.
1848-48— " "	Francis Wolfe.
1849-49— " "	Francis Wolfe.
1850-50— " "	R. A. Grider.
1851-51— " "	R. A. Grider.
1852-52— " "	L. R. Huebener.
1853-53— " "	R. P. Krause.
1854-54— " "	R. P. Krause.
1855-55— " "	J. Burdge.

1856-56—President.	A. J. Erwin.
1857-57— " "	A. J. Erwin.
1858-58— " "	A. J. Erwin.
1859-59— " "	Joseph M. Leibert.
1860-60— " "	Joseph M. Leibert.
1861-61— " "	Edward Renththaler.
1862-62— " "	Herman A. Doster.
1863-63— " "	Abraham S. Schrepper.
1864-64— " "	Joseph A. Rice.
1865-65— " "	Joseph A. Rice.
1866-66— " "	W. J. H. Hind.
1867-67— " "	Henry T. Clender.
1868-68— " "	Henry J. Schuman.
1869-69— " "	Alfred J. Harwig.
1870-70— " "	Alfred J. Harwig.
1871-71— " "	Eugene E. Weber.

The speakers at the Anniversary meetings of the association were:—

January 24th, 1841...	Edward H. Reichel.
" 9th, 1842...	A. A. Reick.
" 8th, 1843...	Ed. A. De Schweinitz.
" 14th, 1844...	Edwin B. Reinken.
" 24th, 1845...	E. H. Reichel.
" 25th, 1846...	Francis Wolfe.
" 17th, 1847...	Richard De Schweinitz.
" 30th, 1848...	Max Goeppe.
" 14th, 1849...	Lewis R. Huebener.
" 13th, 1850...	Lewis R. Huebener.
" 18th, 1851...	Bishop Van Vleck.
" 18th, 1852...	Farmenio Leimbach.
" 23rd, 1853...	L. F. Kampan.
" 28th, 1854...	Clement L. Reinken.
" 28th, 1855...	Eugene Leibert.
" —th, 1856...	—
" 11th, 1857...	Clement L. Reinken.
" 10th, 1858...	Eugene Leibert.
" 16th, 1859...	Herman A. Brickenstein.
" 15th, 1860...	William Bigler.
" 24th, 1861...	Samuel Reinken.
" 14th, 1862...	W. Henry Loe.
" 25th, 1863...	J. Theophilus Zann.
" 17th, 1864...	Edward Renththaler.
" 20th, 1865...	Ed. A. De Schweinitz.
" —th, 1866...	J. Albert Renththaler.
" —th, 1867...	Edw. Renththaler.
" —th, 1868...	Eugene L. Schaefer.
" —th, 1869...	Edw. Reggenas.
" —th, 1870...	Wm. H. Vogler.

To insert a list of the active members of the society would not be interesting to the general reader, so it is omitted, but a list is given of the

LIFE MEMBERS.

James Leibert,	John Jordan.
Mrs. Jane Jordan,	W. H. Jordan.

Mr. Helen Bell,	Miss Sophia Horton,	Rev. J. E. Rankin,	Rev. Edmund Ocker,
Alm. S. S. Hooper,	Jos. A. Rice,	" Wm. C. Reichel,	" H. S. Richmond,
J. S. H. Tracy, Jr.,	Twigg Jordan,	" E. P. Greider,	" S. B. Sims,
Rev. Henry Van Meter,	Miss Emily Bell,	" Joseph H. Kummer,	" H. S. Hoffman,
Edw. Bell,	Miss Laura Bell,	" H. J. Van Mook,	" Chas. B. Shultz,
Rev. Sylvester Wood,	Richard E. L. Brown,	" T. L. Kuyper,	" S. M. Smith,
Henry C. Pratt, T. T. Do,	Wm. Schupp,	" G. W. Parker,	" Edw. Reichelder,
J. Luc. Schupp,	Col. Foster,	" H. A. Dickinson,	Mr. W. Spauld,
J. Van H. B. Martin,			

The society is held in 1866, an historical sketch, and an address by the Rev. Edward C. Schweinitz, in a neat pamphlet, to which I am indebted for most of the foregoing information, particularly the latter, to complete them, I add three containing the names of the ministers and missionaries, who are members of the association.

Rev. David L. Smith,	Rev. J. M. L. Albert,
" E. A. de Schweinitz,	" P. R. Reichelder,
" B. E. de Schweinitz,	" T. T. Kling,
" George Weiss,	" Edmund Reichelder,
" Wm. H. Warner,	" C. L. Reider,
" Edward Reichelder,	" A. R. H. ring,
" E. H. Reichel,	" James Haman,
" A. A. Reider,	" P. Rummel,
" Sylvester W. de,	" Joseph Rummel,
" Francis Wolff,	" W. Henry R. de,

The "Young Men's Missionary Society and Christian Association," was organized February 6, 1866, but by a resolution of September 1, 1867, became two distinct societies.

At a monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Tuesday evening, September 13, 1870. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Krause; Vice Presidents, Prof. J. C. Fernley, O. H. Kidder, W. R. Smith, C. V. Greider, Michael Biller, and E. T. Glander; Recording Secretary, Am. H. L. Albert; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Vogler; Recording Secretary, Eugene A. Rau; Treasurer, Franklin C. Stout.



CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND NURSERY BUILDINGS — 1870.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN.—STATISTICS OF THE UNITY OF THE BROTHERS, JANUARY 1, 1860. LIST OF THE CHURCHES AND MISSIONS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BROTHERS IN AMERICA.—AN OLD PASSPORT.—CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST.—SISTER "POLLY HICKEWELDER."—REV. JOHN HICKEWELDER, AND HIS WRITINGS.—THE HOESFIELD PAPERS.—HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, FROM A PAMPHLET. OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, A CORRECTION.—TRAVELS OF THE MARQUIS DE CHASTILLUX IN AMERICA, 1780.—CHAS. THOMPSON'S THEORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE WIND-GAP.—CURIOSITIES.—THE OLD IRON STOVE PLATES.—INDIAN CORN GRINDER.—THE OLD SUN DIAL.—OLD TILES.—OLD WATER PIPES.—THE FIRST MARKET HOUSE.—OLD GRAVE YARD, SOUTH OF THE

LEHIGH.—ZENZENPORT'S VISIT TO WYOMING.—FORMATION OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THE illustration at the head of this chapter, which is copied from one of Kleeckner's cabinet stereoscopic views of the Lehigh Valley, presents to the right hand, looking at the picture, a representation of the southern portion of one of the old Economy buildings of the Moravian Society, which I have heretofore described as the "Old Nursery." It stood on the east side of Main Street, a short distance north of the Moravian church, and has just been torn down to make room for the new publication office of the Moravian church, a splendid large four-story structure, with a Mansard roof. The northern part of this old relic was demolished in 1867, to make room for the building of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem, a view of which is

giving to the east. This latter building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$16,700, and is 25 feet front by 70 feet deep; and the walls are of brick, built in the most substantial manner of brick with brown sandstone facing. On the first floor is the store-room of the Publication Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the north-west corner of the Young Men's Missionary Society. On the second floor the Library of the Church of America is situated. And in the third story a hall, capable of seating 400 people, and which is used by the two churches that erected the building.

Among the many societies formed by and composed of Members of the Methodist Church in America, none are more important or honorable, or more deserving of commendation, than the "Society for Preparing the Gospel among the Heathen," incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of February, 1788. The first, second and fourth sections only, of said Act, are necessary to give a sketch of the purposes of the society; the others relate merely to the business, operations of the corporation, and its power to hold real estate, and receive bequests.

Section 1st.—Whereas, it has been represented to this House by the Rev. John Ettwein, one of the Bishops of the Church, called *UNITAS FRATERNUM*, or United Brethren, and the Rev. John Medary, Pastor of the Ordinary of the said Church in the City of Philadelphia, that since the year 1681, when said Church began to make settlements in America, the principal aim of their members coming over from Europe, was, to carry the glorious truths of the Gospel to the Indians heret; that they have, without intermission, continued their labors among the Indians, and notwithstanding the increase of expenses and other difficulties, are resolved to pursue and support this commendable work, and for this purpose have formed a Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, and entered into certain and express covenants, whereby they have subjected to their Patronage, and prayed to incorporate the said Society,

And Whereas, The propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of America, is of great importance to the citizens of this and other of the United States, and may, by the blessing of God, be conducive to the peace and security of the inhabitants and settlers of our frontiers,

and by the exertions of the Members of said Church, to the satisfaction of the Legislature of the United States, Resolved, That the said Society be incorporated, and the power be granted to the said Society, to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States.

Section 2d.—That the House do empower the said Society, to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States, and to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States, and to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States.

Section 3d.—That the House do empower the said Society, to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States, and to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States, and to receive and hold real estate, and to sue and be sued in the United States. That the Rev. John Ettwein, Bishop; Frederick William Von Marshall, gentleman; the Rev. Andrew Barber, and Paul Munter, H. Esq. Christen Van Slyke, Esq., all members of the Rev. David Zeisberger, Jr.; John August Kling, Esq.; Jacob Denker; Charles Smith H. Bach, Esq.; Daniel K. Ober; Christian Bauman; George Brox, Esq., present Trustees. The Rev. Richard Adam, Esq.; Daniel Pater, Esq.; Jacob Van Alck, the present Assistant Directors of the Society. The Rev. John R. H. John Medary, Francis R. Kling, James Lehigh, Esq.; Robert and Abraham Bensch, and others, the Members of the different Brethren's Churches, and their successors, and all other members of the said Society, who have and shall hereafter subscribe to the Rules of the said Society, be and they are hereby made and constituted to be a corporation and body politic, in law and fact, to enjoy continuance forever, by the same style, and to elect the Society of the United Brethren for Preparing the Gospel among the Heathen."

The third section empowers the society to hold real estate by purchase, gift or devise, and to receive bequests of all kinds of personal property.

Section 4th.—And be it further enacted by the General Assembly, That all donations and contributions, rents, interests and profits, arising from the real and personal estate of the said Corporation, shall by the said Directors and their successors, from time to time be applied and laid out to the maintenance and support of their Missionaries and other Assistants; for building and supporting places of public worship and schools; providing books for the better education, instruction, and civilizing the children of the converts and others among the nations who shall be desirous to submit their youths to the care and instruction of the said Missionaries, and for such other pious and charitable uses as are conformable to the true design and intent of the said Society.

The fixed seat of the said Society is at Bethlehem, Pa., where the Board of Directors meet, and the stated general meetings are always held.

Article X. of the Stated Rules of the Society, says:

"As we have no other view or aim but the furtherance and propagation of the knowledge of Jesus Christ among the poor benighted heathen, and esteem it a high privilege to support that praiseworthy work to the best of our abilities, being constrained thereto by the love of Christ. All the Directors, Assistant Directors, and Officers of the Society, renounce for ever all demands and claims for salaries or compensation for their services."

The 81st Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Society was held at Bethlehem, Pa., on the 9th of September, A. D., 1869, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Sylvester Welle, *President*.

Robert de Schweinitz, *Vice President*.

Edwin G. Klose, *Secretary*.

William H. Bigler, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Ernst F. Bleck, *Treasurer*.

Charles Augustus Luckenbach, Henry B.

Luckenbach, James T. Borhek, and John

C. Weber, *Assistant Directors*.

James H. Welle, Charles F. Beckel, and Simon Rau, *Auditors*.

Rev. Sylvester Welle, President of the Society, conducted the introductory devotional exercises, Bro. E. F. Bleck acted as Secretary. The following members deceased during the past year, Thos. C. Lueders, of Indianapolis, Ind., George Thomas, Lititz, and Amos C. Clauder, Bethlehem. A number of new members were elected. The report of the Board of Directors, containing a review of the condition of the Indian missions in Canada and Kansas, was read by Rev. J. F. Kampmann. The receipts of the Society last year were \$11,659.64, of which amount \$10,500 was forwarded to the Mission Department of the Unity's Elders' Conference. At the love-feast in the afternoon, as during the morning meeting of the Society, addresses on various subjects connected with the work of missions, were made by the Brn. Robert and Emil de Schweinitz, A. A. Reinke and Herman A. Brickenstein, late delegates to the General Synod.

In the *Moravian* of August 26, 1869, the following is given as a Roll of the Living

Members of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, with the date of their enrolment.

1816, Peter Welle.

1818, Peter Ricksecker, John C. Jacobsen, Samuel Tenke.

1819, Jedidah Weiss.

1822, Charles C. Tumbler, Charles F. Fickel, Henry Huener, William F. Giering.

1824, Geo. Henry Ente.

1825, John M. Miksch, George W. Dixon, Chr. F. Basse, John Beck, Fred. Boring.

1836, George H. Gaudie, Andrew G. Kern, Charles F. Kluge, Abraham L. Huener.

1838, John C. Brickenstein, Eugene A. Fricke, Ernst F. Bleck, David Bigler, John J. Giering.

1840, Jacob F. Sigmund, Geo. F. Johnson, Henry J. Kluge.

1852, James Meyers.

1854, Charles B. Peter, Herman J. Titze, Wm. F. Lemert, Ambrose Rindthaler, Philip A. Giering.

1855, Julius T. Peckler, Philip H. Goepf.

1856, Henry B. Luckenbach, Matthew Christ, Amos Boehr.

1857, John Krause, Sylvester Welle.

1858, J. Chr. Weber, Emil A. de Schweinitz, Lewis T. Kampmann.

1860, James Henry, Wm. Theodore Boppert.

1861, Simon Rau, Jos. H. Kummer, Robt. de Schweinitz, John Regennas, Francis Welle, Ferdinand Lemert, Abr. Lichtenbacher, Timothy Massbach, Philip Cann, Jacob Sturgis, Francis W. Christ, George Grider, Ambrose H. Rauch, John Graff, Ferdinand Lickert.

1862, Chas. Aug. Luckenbach, F. F. Hagen, Edw. H. Reichel.

1863, Reuben O. Luckenbach, Augustus Welle, H. A. Shultz.

1864, Samuel Yost, Benj. F. Schaeffer, Samuel B. Chewell, C. Edw. Peisert, Oliver Tumbler.

1865, Henry J. Van Vleck.

1866, Edwin P. Welle, Nath. S. Welle, Benj. Wallechin.

1867, James T. Borhek, Edmund B. Schweinitz.

1868, William C. Reichel.

1869, Augustus Belling, Maurice C. Jones.

1870, William Bear, William Kreiter, Henry Rauch.

1871, Charles Sturgis, Aug. Sturgis.

1872, A. A. Reinke, Charles W. Rauch, Herm. Knoke, Abr. Sturgis, J. L. Bysenbach, Wm. N. Moench.

1873, James H. Welle.

1876, Eugene Leibert, Herman A. Brickenstein.

1877, E. Linke, Benj. Ricksecker, H. C. Bachman, Eugene P. Grider, Henry G. Clauder.

Utica, N. Y.,	John Praeger.
Watertown, Wis.,	John C. Israel.
West Salem, Ill., English.	Joseph J. Kiecksecker.
West Salem, Ill., German.	Herman J. Titze.
York, Pa.,	William Henry Rice.

INDIAN MISSIONS. MISSIONARIES.

New Fairfield, Canada,	Elwin E. Reinke.
New Westfield, Kansas,	Joseph Romig.

In this connection, the following copy of a passport issued during the French and Indian war, by Gov. Denny to Rev. Frederick Post, 1759, will not be without interest.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To all persons whom it may concern, Greeting.

Whereas, Rev. Frederick Post, a Deacon in the Church of the Unit is Frotrum, has signified to me that now peace, through the Divine Blessing, is likely to be established between his Majesty and the several Indian Nations with whom we were lately at war, he has an earnest desire to go amongst them with some of the Brethren of the said Church, in order to publish the glad tidings of salvation obtained by our Lord Jesus Christ, and whereas, I have had good experience of the loyalty, integrity and prudence of the said Frederick Post, having employed him on several important occasions during the war in negotiating with the Indians; I do therefore very readily grant him my authority and full license and permission, together with one, or more, of the said Brethren, to pass and repass as often as he shall think fit in the Indian country, unmolested and for the purpose aforesaid, that is to say, to preach the gospel amongst any of the said Indian Nations, in alliance with his Majesty, he continuing to demean himself well, and giving me in every journey, or immediately on his return home, an account of his doings amongst the said Indian Nations, to whom he is hereby heartily recommended for a kind reception and good treatment.

Given at Philadelphia November 5th, 1759.

By his Honors command,

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

Christian Frederick Post, was a Moravian Missionary among the Indians, a very courageous man, undertaking the most dangerous journeys cheerfully. He assumed during his travels, the dress of the Indians, and was much beloved by them. His journal was in possession of the late departed Sister "Polly" Heckewelder.

Johanna Maria Heckewelder was an inmate of the Sisters' House, in Bethlehem, Pa., where she departed this life on the 19th

of September, 1868, aged eighty-seven years, five months and two days. She was the only daughter of the famous Moravian Missionary to the American Indians, the late Rev. John Heckewelder, and was born on Easter Monday, April 16, 1781, at Salem, a village of christian Indians on the Muskingum River, and was baptized the next day by the Rev. William Edwards, minister at Gnadenhuetten. She was the first white child born in what is now the State of Ohio. A few days after her birth, occurred the events which ended in the breaking up of the Indian congregations on the Muskingum. The Wyandotte Nation took all the settlers prisoners, and they were compelled to march on foot to Detroit, which they reached after many hardships. In 1785 she was sent to the Female Seminary at Bethlehem, where she was educated, and in her twentieth year became a teacher in the Moravian School for Girls, at Litiz, Pa.; five years afterwards her loss of hearing compelled her to resign her position. Her father died at Bethlehem in the year 1823, and having then no home, she found a safe retreat in the "Sister's House," where she lived a quiet, peaceful life, and passed her allotted time on earth. She was a great favorite with the people of the town; and many visitors to the place called on her, to hear her recount recollections of the past.

Her father, the Rev. John Heckewelder, was even more celebrated as an author than he was as a Missionary.

In the first volume of the transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge, published in 1819, will be found the following works of Rev. John Heckewelder, "An account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations who once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," occupying 350 pages. In the same volume, will also be found 100 pages devoted to the correspondence between Mr. Heckewelder and Peter S. Duponceau, Esq., respecting "The Languages of the American

3. A vocabulary, No. III, entitled, "A Vocabulary of the Leni Lenape or Delaware Indians," by the Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, these take up the rest of the volume, 12 pages. Preceding these are some names, which are available to the historian.

4. "The Report of the Corresponding Society to the Historical Committee, on 'Languages of the American Indians.'" and a list of MS. Donations to the Committee, concerning the Indians and their languages." Among these donations are the following, by Mr. Heckewelder.

1. A vocabulary of the *Machicani*, taken down from the mouth of one of that nation, born in Connecticut—by the donor.
2. A vocabulary of the *Shawano*, taken down from the mouth of a white woman, who had been 20 years a prisoner with that nation—by the donor.
3. A vocabulary of the *Nanticoke*, taken down from the mouth of a Nanticoke chief in 1785—by the donor.
4. A comparative vocabulary of the *Leni Lenape* and *Agyptian*—by the donor.
5. Same of the *Leni Lenape* proper, the *Musi* dialect, the *Machicani*, *Natik* or *Natik*, *Chippeway*, *Shawano* and *Nanticoke*—by the donor.
6. Same of the *Leni Lenape* and *Miami* or *Twightnee*—by the donor.
7. Names of the various trees, shrubs and plants, in the language of the *Leni Lenape* or *Delaware*, distinguishing the dialects of the *Cherokee* and *Musi*—by the donor.
8. A short account of the *Mungos*, *Mungos* or *Mungos*, as they are called by the white people, according to the sayings and reports of the *Leni Lenape*, *Machicani*, and other tribes connected with these, 4 to 25 pp.—presented by the author.
9. A short account of the emigration of the nation of Indians calling themselves *Leni Lenape*, and improperly called by the whites, *Delawares*, as related by themselves, 4 to 28 pp.—presented by the author.

Among the books in the Library of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, there are numerous works "deposited by the Society of United Brethren at Bethlehem," why they do not reclaim them and keep them in their own church library, is a mystery, they would be much safer in the church, than in the old building on Fifth Street below Chestnut, in Philadelphia.

"The Horsfield Papers, a large collection of original documents and letters from the principal characters in Pennsylvania relating to Indians living at and about the period of the war of 1766, deposited by Joseph Horsfield, Esq., of Bethlehem," are also in this library. They ought to be withdrawn and put in a place of safety.

The Rev. Mr. Heckewelder also wrote "A Narrative of the Missions of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians," which was published at Philadelphia in the year 1820.

From a small business pamphlet published by Frederick A. Co., at Lancaster, Pa., in 1869, the following brief "History of Northampton County," is extracted, viz:

"Northampton County, formed in 1741, is bounded north by Carbon and Monroe counties; east by the river Delaware, separating it from New Jersey; south by Bucks county; west by Lehigh county.

"The southern portion is mountainous and uneven, being traversed by the irregular chain of hills called the South Mountains. These are chiefly composed of gneiss and other primary rocks, which are overlaid by limestone in some of the narrow valleys. Magnetic iron ore is found in several places on the hills associated with the primary rocks. North of these hills is a broad belt of the great limestone formation of the Cumberland or Kittany valley, which stretches from the Delaware south-westward into Maryland and Virginia, having a soil of the most productive character, and a comparatively level surface. Iron ore of the brown argillaceous and hematite varieties is abundant along the south side of the Lehigh, near the junction of this limestone with the primary rocks, and is mined in many places. It is also occasionally found within the range of limestone farther north. On the Delaware, above Eriston, the limestone belt is divided by a high ridge of primary rocks, called Chestnut Hill, having

along its southern side serpentine and other magnesian rocks, associated with which are found talc, asbestos, tremolite, aegirite, nephrite, zircon, tourmalin and a variety of other interesting minerals. There are few places in the State which offer so inviting a locality to the mineralogist as the neighborhood of Easton. About three miles north of Bethlehem is a small insulated ridge of primary rock, protruded through the limestone, and nearly in line with the range of Chestnut Hill. Between Allentown and Bethlehem, along the north side of the Lehigh, is a hill in which these rocks also appear, having on its northern side some detached portions of sandstone between the primary rocks and the limestone. The northern border of the limestone formation extends toward from the Lehigh at Siegfried's Bridge, by Bath and Nazareth to the Delaware, at the mouth of Martin's Creek, appearing also on the north side of the river, to a point nearly opposite Belvidere. From this line to the base of the Blue Mountains the country is composed of a slate formation, with the exception of a narrow point of limestone on the Delaware, about the mouth of Cobus Creek, below the Water Gap, which, after extending a short distance westward sinks beneath the overlaying slate. The surface of this slate region is generally hilly, and the soil but moderately productive; being, however, susceptible of great improvement by the use of lime as a manure, when aided by judicious cultivation. Extensive slate quarries have been opened at different places, and an extensive business is carried on. Roofing slate of a superior quality is obtained in large quantities, and school slate manufactories have been established, in which, by the aid of ingenious machinery, slates of neatness and excellence are produced at a moderate price. Some of the lower strata of the slate formation, near its junction with the limestone, yield an excellent hydraulic cement, which is manufactured on the Lehigh. These strata are finally exposed on the east side of Martin's Creek, near its mouth.

"The Blue Mountain now forms the northern boundary of Northampton, and is capped by the compact gray and reddish sandstones of the formation next above the slate last mentioned. The Delaware and Lehigh rivers both pass through this mountain by gaps apparently torn by the mighty force of the gushing waters from the country above, with high and precipitous cliffs rising almost perpendicularly from the water, and presenting magnificent views of wild and romantic scenery on the rivers, as well as a widely extended and beautiful prospect from the top of the mountain. Near mid-way between

these two rivers is a singular opening called the Wind Gap, through which no stream passes; but the almost level crest line of the mountain is here depressed nearly as low as the country on each side; forming a notch in the mountain of peculiar convenience for the passage of travelers and teams, and towards which the leading roads on both sides converge and pass through in one great thoroughfare.

"The Delaware river flows along the eastern side of the county, in a direction nearly south, but with a meandering course. The Lehigh runs south-eastward along the western boundary to within about five miles of Allentown, where it passes into Lehigh county, one township of which lies east of the river. At Bethlehem it again enters into Northampton county, having now a north-eastern course to the Delaware at Easton. Bushkill creek is a considerable stream, rising by several branches near the Blue Mountain, and flowing southward to the Delaware at Easton. Its mouth is but a short distance above that of the Lehigh. This stream supplies power to a great number of mills throughout most of its course. Martin's creek runs southward to the Delaware, seven miles above Easton. The Monocacy has also a southward course, falling into the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Saucon creek flows north-eastward from the southern part of Lehigh county, and empties on the south side of the Lehigh below Bethlehem. All these streams, together with a number of smaller creeks in different parts of the county, supply abundance of water power for mills and manufacturing purposes. In addition to this, the surplus water from the dams and canal of the Lehigh Navigation Company, is let for uses requiring water power.

"Easton, the county town, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the two rivers, surrounded by picturesque hills, having on the east the majestic Delaware, on the south the wild and rapid Lehigh, and on the north the little Bushkill, winding its way through the green meadows, and having its banks studded with busy mills and substantial farm houses. This town is favorably located for business, being in the midst of a fertile, well cultivated and populous region, and at the junction of the Delaware Division of the State canal, with the works of the Lehigh Navigation Company. It has communication with New York by several rail roads and the Morris Canal on the opposite side of the Delaware. The town is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, containing about 14,000 inhabitants. The Court House is in the centre of the town, and other fine public buildings, and a number of churches, some of which

thority. They do not govern the church, and the Seal not being used by the Bishops exclusively, is not an Episcopal Seal. For this correction I am indebted to the "Memorials of the Moravian church," vol. I, p. xlii, where the following description is given of the Seal of the church, viz: "On a shield sanguine a Paschal Lamb argent, passant, carrying a cross resurrection argent, from which is suspended a triumphal banner of the same."

I beg to observe that the color *sanguine*, murky, or a dark red, is in heraldry a *stained* or *dishonourable* color, see the Encyclopedia Metropolitana; the color should therefore be *gules*, red, expressed by lines perpendicular from top to bottom, in a drawing of the Seal. The color represented by the book-plate of "The Moravian Book Association," is argent; the banner is without the cross upon it; the staff is entirely too long, and improperly drawn, neither extremity of it should touch the edge of the shield.

It has always been my intention to place upon the title page of this work, the official Seal of the Moravian church; and with all due respect to the association, I shall carry out my original design; although the woodcut will not express any colors, because the impression which I have of the "official Seal" (furnished me by the proper authorities of the church,) does not bear the heraldic marks of colors. The true blazon of the Seal, furnished me by Mr. Charles J. Lukens of Philadelphia, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the well known expert in heraldic art, is "Gules, a Paschal Lamb, (or holy lamb,) proper, upon a Mount Vert. Motto:—*Vicit Agnus, noster, Eum Sequamur*, 'Our Lamb is victorious, let us follow him.'"

In an old work entitled, "Travels in North America, in the year 1780, &c," written by the Marquis de Chastellux, will be found an interesting account of the author's visit to the "Moravian Mill" and Bethlehem, commencing at page 306, of vol. 2nd, and ending at page 334.

And in a note to page 461, of the same

volume, will be found Mr. Charles Thompson's interesting account of the formation of water-gaps in our mountains, in which particular mention is made of the Wind-gap; which he thinks was formerly the bed of the Delaware, or rather an earlier outlet for a vast inland lake, once existing to the north of the Blue Ridge; but that afterwards the waters of the lake having found another and easier opening in the ridge at the Delaware Water-gap, which entirely drained what was once the great inland sea, the Wind-gap became what it now is, a dry thoroughfare, about one hundred feet higher than the present bed of the Delaware.

Among the books written by Mr. Charles Thompson, afterwards secretary of the Continental Congress, is a rare work, a copy of which I have in my possession; showing the manner in which the Munisink and Munsey Indians were defrauded of their lands, having the elaborate title of "An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanose Indians from the British Interest, and with the measures taken for renewing their Friendship.

"Extracted from the Public Treaties and other authentic papers relating to the Transactions of the Government of *Penns Penna* and the said Indians, for near forty years; and explained by a Map of the country.

"Together with the remarkable Journal of *Christian Frederic Post*, by whose Negotiations among the *Indians* on the Ohio, they were withdrawn from the Interest of the *French*, who thereupon abandoned the Port and Country.

"With Notes by the Editor, explaining sundry Indian Customs, &c.

"Written in *Pennsylvania*.

LONDON.

"Printed for J. Wilkie, at the Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard.

MDCCLIX."

On an old cast-iron oven plate, taken from the cellar of the former residence of Christian Lange, deceased, the following words are cast, "*Richte nicht Auf Das Her,*" i. e.,

"*Wer dar über sich pudelt*," The sentence is complete, as will be perceived, with the *Adelung's dictio word*," being correct. On the lower part of the plate is a design of a man sitting, 1736. I deposited this plate in the Museum of the Young Men's Missionary Society, where there are several others of a like character. These plates are about 22 by 26 inches. On one of them there is the picture of a minister in a pulpit, having a book in his hand, with a crown in an arch above his head, the arch being supported by columns on either side of the pulpit, on the right is a female figure, apparently entering the church through an open door, to the left is the figure of a man, also entering, this representing, I presume, a marriage ceremony; below on the plate is the inscription.

"WER DAR ÜBER SICH WIL LACHEN,
DER MAG ES BESER MACHEN,
TATLETN KENEN IZ SER VIL,
AER BESER MACHEN IST DAS RICHTE SPIL."

That is to say:

"Whoever chooses to laugh over this picture, He shall make a better one. Anybody can make fun, but to do better, that is the right way."

There is another plate, bearing the date 1736, on which is the following distich, "*Los dich des böse night*," meaning, "Don't let your anger overcome you," or in the vernacular, keep cool! a cool proverb for the cook, on a hot plate; for these plates were used on the front of the ovens, and the sides of fire places in old times, to ornament them, while being useful. There is one side plate in the museum, taken from the "old Family House" or "Nursery," as I have called it, on which is the figure of a stork drinking out of a high, long necked urn, while a thirsty fox looks on disgusted. Another front plate, dated 1731, is so broken that the inscription cannot be deciphered, although the plate is the most interesting of the whole collection, being ornamented with arches, columns, festoons, hequets and flowers in pots; in the upper dexter corner is the fol-

lowing name, a large capital letter, joined together, forming a kind of monogram,

PAHN POT.

Meaning Jons Pott, who was one of the first iron founders in Pennsylvania, and the manufacturer of the cast-iron stove plates. He lived at that time in Germantown, and was of German descent; his father, Wilhelm Pott, having emigrated to this country in 1734, and settled at that place, see Kupp's History of Schuylkill County, Vol. page 272, in a note. From this family the town of *Pottsville*, Pennsylvania, takes its name. The Germans pronounce the name *Pottz*; I have this from John Vogel, of Philadelphia, late of Bath, who is of German descent, and was well acquainted with some members of the Pott family, and like them, is engaged in the same business that they were then. Mr. Vogel says he has one of the old stove plates above described, of a very large size, bearing the date of 1736. Nearly every one of these old plates have the representation of flowers in pots, on them; this seems to have been the trade mark, or the crest of the family of Pott.

Mr. Edward H. Rau, showed me one of these old relics, now in possession of his family, on which there is the representation of the temptation of Joseph. Potiphar's wife is in the act of springing out of a high-post, curtained bed, clutching with both hands the flying cloak of the rapidly departing Adam; below the picture are the words,

"DAS WEIB DAS SVCHT

JOSEPH ZV ENTZYNDEL

IM 1. B. MOSE 13 C 1739."

Meaning literally, "The woman she seeks Joseph to inflame." In the first Book of Moses, chapter 13, 1739.

Among the numerous curiosities in the Museum are some that are rare. I purchased of a lad, Thomas A. Malsack, a few years ago, a large stone, pear shaped, resembling in form a *pine apple chise*, only in size a trifle larger, which had formerly been used by the Indians to grind corn with, the under

side, or larger end, is polished smooth from constant use. It was found in the old Indian House, on the west bank of the Manecasy, when they tore down that old building.

A gentleman at Nazareth has a large and valuable collection of Indian relics and curiosities, numbering 6,000 pieces.

The "Old Sun Dial," made of soap-stone, is another curiosity, this was formerly on the south side of the Brethren's House, it has on its face the date, MCCCXLVIII, at the bottom of the stone, and at the top the words "GLORIA PLEUR.E." &c., "Honor to the pierced side of Christ."

In the Museum there is also many old *Tiles*, made in Bethlehem, a part of one has burnt in on its face, 174 the rest of the date being broken off. These tiles were used for floors, mantels, stoves and roofing. Some were colored, and highly ornamented with figures and flowers, impressed on them and burnt in. A specimen of mantel brick or tile, black in color, and ornamented, is among those preserved in the Museum. Some specimens of the roofing tile formerly used in the town, are also carefully treasured.

In tearing down the old residence of Mr. Lange, above referred to, to make room for the erection of the large building and handsome drug store of M. M. Selfridge, on Main Street, opposite the Eagle Hotel, he discovered under the pavement in front of the dwelling, two sections of the old pitch pine water pipes, laid down there in the year 1766, to supply the Sun Hotel with water. One section of it was carefully removed, and found to be in a perfect state of preservation. He had it sawed into short lengths, one of which is deposited in the Museum at Bethlehem, and another portion sent to Frederic C. Graff, the engineer of the Fairmount Waterworks, Philadelphia. This latter piece has still attached to it the original iron connection or hub, by which it was fastened to the next section. The wood, after having been in the ground one hundred and five years, emitted a strong smell of turpentine when taken out. This section appeared to have been made from the trunk of a pine tree,

with bark on it, and the branches still remaining some three inches in length, with a hole bored through the trunk. The hole had become much enlarged by the action of the lime water, which had eaten out the heart of the tree. The bark helped to preserve the wood, which is sound and perfect, except the heart, although the bark crumbled to dirt on being exposed to the air and handled.

In demolishing the old Economy Building on Main Street, to make room for the erection of the new Moravian Publication Buildings, the rafters of the old structure were removed sound and in good condition, they were of oak, of large size, 24 feet long, each, and six by eight inches in thickness; and were sold for joists, to be used in another building about to be erected in the town.

There were some curious customs in the town in the old days of the Economy, one of which would sound singular in these times. The store belonged to the Society, and when any one called for an article, sugar for example, the person was asked: How much do you want? If, six pounds, was replied. How many have you in your family? Or if the storekeeper knew, he said, you have only six, you must do with three pounds, we have others to supply beside you, we don't get goods from town, (Philadelphia,) every day.

In the open space of ground to the south of the Eagle Hotel, now an open green, there stood in the early part of the present century, an enclosed frame MARKET HOUSE, which was torn down about the year 1824; and an open Market House, with brick pillars erected in its stead, on Market Street near to, and east of Main Street, here meat only, was sold every morning to the people. Shortly after the incorporation of the borough, it was determined to grade the streets; in doing this it was necessary to cut down Market Street at that point very considerably, so the market had to be demolished. Since then there has been no public market in Bethlehem, although one is sadly needed. The stone Water Tower, which stood further

Green Market, one opposite to present place of Andrew J. Lawson, and a small ferry, at the same time used for the same purpose.

There was a survey of the land on the north side of the Schuylkill River, in the year 1737, for the settlement of persons attached to the Brethren's Church, who lived in Germany. It was on the hill near the ferry and Crown Inn, on the spot now occupied by the hot-houses of Mrs. L. P. Wilber.

The town of Hatton, in the east of junction of Northampton County, was laid out in 1737, by Hugh Wilson and C. G. Martin, commissioners, and Wm. Penn, Esq., surveyor. The Moravians had at this place, at an early period of its settlement, a Brethren's House, a large stone edifice, now one of the oldest buildings in the town, forming a portion of John Bachman's hotel, but it was never used for the purpose for which it was erected. It was rendered famous in the colonial times by the councils held there with the Indians, and the treaties concluded with them, especially the one made with *Chambers-sta-ga*, the chief of the Six Nations, and *Tela-waga*, the celebrated king of the Delawares.

Zinzendorf's Visit to Wyoming.

"Zed for the propagation of the Gospel, caused the feet of the first white man to tread the soil of Wyoming. Long the residence of kings, it may not be improper to relate that the first white visitor should have been of noble birth, and of kingly extraction." Scarcelyably is the event related by Mr. Chapman, that I copy his original and well authenticated narrative entire. Wm. Penn Miner's History of Wyoming, page 38, &c. See also Wm. L. Stone's History of Wyoming, page 190.

"Soon after the arrival of the Delawares at Wyoming, and during the same season (the summer of the year 1742) a distinguished foreigner, Count Zinzendorf, of Saxony, arrived in the valley on a religious mission to the Indians. This nobleman is believed to

"I never before heard that Zinzendorf was of kingly descent.

have been the first of his person, but ever Count Weyden, the father the reviver of the ancient church of the United Brethren, and had given protection in his dominions, to the present Protestant, who had emigrated from Moravia, then called by the name of *Moscow*, and who, two years before, had made their first settlement in Pennsylvania.

"Upon his arrival in America, Count Zinzendorf manifested a zealous interest in the Gospel preached to the Indians, and, though he had heard much of the ferocity of the Shawanese, formed a resolution to visit them. With this view, he repaired to *Tulpehookton*, the residence of Count Weyden, a celebrated interpreter, and begged a seat for the government, where he would be engaged in the cause, and accompany him to the Shawanese town. Weyden was so much occupied in business, that he immediately to Wyoming, but he furnished the Count with letters to a missionary of the name of Mack, and the latter accompanied by his wife, who could speak the Indian language, proceeded immediately with Zinzendorf for the projected mission.

"The Shawanese appeared to be alarmed on the arrival of the strangers, who pitched their tents on the banks of the river a little below the town, and a council of the chiefs having assembled, the declared purpose of Zinzendorf was deliberately considered. To these undisciplined children of the wilderness, it appeared altogether improbable that a stranger should have braved the danger of the boisterous ocean, 3200 miles, braving the sole purpose of inviting them in the means of obtaining happiness after death, and that too, without requiring any compensation for his trouble and expense; and, as they had observed the anxiety of the white people to purchase land of the Indians, they naturally concluded that the real object of Zinzendorf was either to procure from them the lands at Wyoming for his own use, or

John Martin Wack, a missionary there, and afterwards a Bishop of the Moravian Church. The character of Weyden touching Zinzendorf to one of his own people, is abundant.

search for hidden treasures, or to examine the country with a view to future conquest. It was according resolved to assassinate him, and to do it privately, lest the knowledge of the transaction should produce a war with the English, who were settling the country below the mountains.

"Zinzendorf was alone in his tent, seated upon a bundle of dry weeds, which composed his bed, and engaged in writing, when the assassins approached to execute their bloody commission. It was night, and the cool air of September had rendered a small fire necessary to his comfort and convenience. A curtain formed of a blanket, and hung upon pins, was the only curtain to the entrance of his tent. The heat of his fire had roused a large rattlesnake, which lay in the wood, not far from it; and the reptile, to enjoy it more effectually, crawled slowly into the tent, and passed over one of his legs undisturbed. Without, all was still and quiet, except the gentle murmur of the river at the rapids, about a mile below. At this moment the Indians softly approached the door of his tent, and slightly removing the curtain, contemplated the venerable man, too deeply engaged in the subject of his thoughts to notice either their approach, or the snake which lay extended before him. At a sight like this, even the heart of the savage shrank from the idea of committing so horrid an act, and quitting the spot they hastily returned to the town, and informed their companions that the *Good Spirit* protected the white man, for they had found him with no door but a blanket, and had seen a large rattlesnake crawl over his legs without attempting to injure him. This circumstance, together with the arrival soon afterwards of Conrad Weiser, procured Zinzendorf the friendship and confidence of the Indians, and probably contributed essentially towards inducing many of them, at a subsequent period, to embrace the Christian religion. The Count having spent twenty days at Wyoming, returned to Bethlehem.

"Count Zinzendorf learning the supremacy claimed and exercised by the Six Nations,

applied to their chiefs for leave to visit the Indian villages, and instruct the natives in the doctrines of repentance and salvation, through the merits of the Saviour. He could not have been received and replied to with more politeness, at the most refined court of Europe. The answer is so beautiful in its simple, yet dignified eloquence, that I take pleasure in translating it.

"Brother, you have made a long journey over the seas to preach the gospel to the white people and to the Indians. You did not know that we were here, and we knew nothing of you. *This proceeds from above.* Come therefore to us, you and your brethren: we bid you welcome among us. Take this fathom of wampum in confirmation of the truth of our words."

"The Moravians who had established themselves at Bethlehem, were indefatigable in their labor of love to christianize the Indians. Neither the heats of summer, winters storms, the dangers of the entangled forests, nor the toil in ascending precipitous mountains, could check the holy enthusiasm of the missionaries. Eight or ten made themselves masters of the Indian languages, with their kindred dialects, that they might be understood. Two Bishops, Camerhoff and De Wetteville, traversed the wilderness on foot, visited the various tribes and settlements on the Susquehanna, preaching the Saviour, and exhorting to repentance: the former sacrificing his life by exposure to the behests of duty."

By virtue of an Act of Assembly of March 11, 1752, the County of Northampton was formed. By the Act, Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson, John Jones, Thos. Armstrong and James Martin, were authorized to purchase land at Easton, on the *Lechitan*, to build a court house, &c., for the public service.

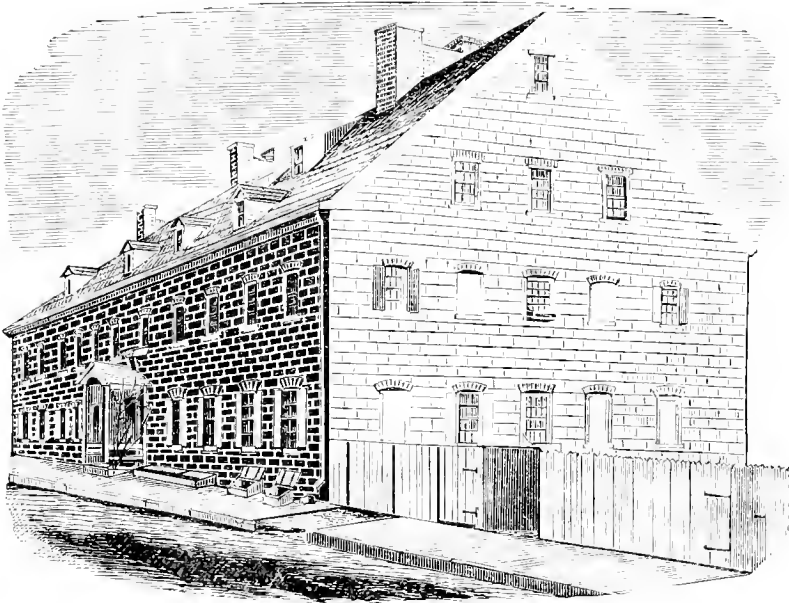
The first court was held at Easton, June 16, 1752, in the 26th year of the reign of George 2d, &c., by Thos. Craig, Timothy Horsfield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and Wm. Craig, Justices of the Lord our King.

Previous to this time, Bethlehem was within the limits of Bucks County, which

formerly contained all of Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna and Wayne, and parts of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Luzerne and Columbia.

See L. P. Rapp's, History of Northampton

Lehigh, Monroe, Carbon and Schuylkill Counties; copyrighted in 1844, and printed at Harrisburg in 1845. G. Hills, printer. Lancaster, Pa.; also, the History of Lehigh Valley, page 41.



THE WIDOW'S HOUSE.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LITANY OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.—
 "BARTOW'S PATH."—NISKY HILL.—FRIED-
 ENSHUETTEN.—THE INDIAN HOUSE.—THE
 GERMAN BARNS.—TECUMSER.—THE INDIAN
 MISSIONARY STATIONS.—HAIDT'S PAINTING
 OF THE FIRST FRUITS.—SCHEUSSLE'S PICTURE
 OF ZEISBERGER PREACHING TO THE INDIANS.
 —THE ISLANDS.—THE LEHIGH, ITS FRESH-
 LITS AND FISHERIES.—A RIDE ON THE SWITCH-
 BACK.—AMERICAN TEA.—THE OLD PERSE-
 VERANCE AND THE FIRE APPARATUS OF
 BETHLEHEM.—THE HOTELS.—THE STREETS.
 —THE OLD TANNERY.—SOCIAL LIFE.—CEN-
 SUS OF 1870.—POWDER MAGAZINE.—HEIGHT
 OF THE LEHIGH HILLS.—MAY-DAY.—THE
 MASONIC SOCIETIES OF BETHLEHEM.

THE first Litany that was used in the
 Renewed church of the Brethren,
 was LUTHER'S, which was compiled by him

from the ancient forms. This same Litany
 was used previously by the ancient *Unitas
 Fratrum*, and will be found in their hymn
 book, printed in 1566. It is also to be found
 in the first hymn book of the Renewed
 church, published at Hernhut, in 1735. (for
 a translation, see the *Moravian* of August 3,
 1865.) As the congregation at Hernhut be-
 gan to assume a more assured position as a
 church, it was felt that a Litany more ex-
 pressive of the special wants and freedom
 of spirit of the members of the congregation,
 ought to be substituted for, or added to the
 ancient Litany. *Leonhard Döber*, while
 "General Elder," was the first to give ex-
 pression to this desire, and John de Watter-
 ville, (Langut,) one of the moving spirits of
 the church in his day, made the first draft
 of the new Litany, under the direction and
 dictation of Zinzendorf, who is to be consid-
 ered as really the author. In its first form,

One tomb looks like a fire place.
And another like a lounge;
One, a large slab of marble,
Sticking in the ground.

These form a strange contrast to the old Meravian style of memorial stones laid flat upon the grave, which is rectangular in form, the stone being only twelve inches in breadth, and eighteen inches in length. The church Diary of the Philadelphia Congregation of June 28, 1757, gives this as the size of the tombstone, and says, "*Et ita est Bethlehem usque nunc.*" It is so made in Bethlehem.

It ought to have been made a condition that all graves should have been marked in the simple Meravian style, and no engraved marks of ownership erected around the tomb, as in the cemetery.

Nisky Hill is a charming place, laid out with walks in good taste, and thickly planted with trees, some of the original forest trees have been preserved, and add much to the beauty of the grounds. The original tract extended down to the Lehigh River, and along its banks for nearly half a mile, but the Lehigh Canal cuts off the approach to the river. A few years since, a long serpentine path, similar to the "Lover's Walk" on the bank of the Hudson River at West Point, ran along the banks of the canal, the entire length of the grounds, from which there was a fine view of the river, and the Lehigh mountains to the south; but even that has been partially destroyed by the track of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, made in the year 1865. Nisky is one of the most delightful spots it is possible to conceive, in which to take a quiet ramble; seats are fixed on the borders of the paths at intervals, on which to rest. On Sunday afternoons the walks are thronged with crowds of the young and old people of the town, that is the only day on which they make it a place of resort, during the fine weather of the summer, the young ladies from the school, under the care of their teachers; and the visitors stopping in the town, add largely to the gay throng.

There are some beautiful views of the surrounding country from different parts of the

Hill, but the most attractive of all, is from the western wall, looking to the southwest.

The Lehigh River is seen in the distance, winding on its course to the Atlantic Ocean, with its lovely islands, and in the further distance the outlines of the mountains covered in summer with verdure, and in the fall of the year with the tints of autumn, and in the winter the variegated colors of their leaves make the scenery one of gorgeous beauty.

In a note to p. 247, "History of Lehigh Valley," the reader is informed that Nisky is a Delaware Indian word, implying a swamp, or a wet place, in allusion to the swampy grounds at the foot of the hill. If this were so, then "Nisky Hill" would be an anomaly; but the simple fact is, the place was so called by the Brethren, in remembrance of the village of Nisky, a settlement of the Pennsylvania Brethren in Upper Lusatia.

On the same page of the same work, it is stated that, "Along the brow of this hill was the Indian town of Prodenbution, &c." This statement is erroneous. *Prodenbution*, or "Tents of Peace," was built on the flats below the hill on which the Gas Works of Bethlehem are now located, on the banks of the Manokasy. And the Lehigh Canal now covers a portion of the former site of that old Indian town, erected by the Brethren in 1740, as a temporary home for the Indian converts who came to Bethlehem in that year from *Shohohocken* and other places. But soon finding it inconvenient to maintain so large an Indian congregation near the town, the Brethren some months later, purchased a tract of land near the junction of the *Mahony* creek with the Lehigh river, and the Indians were removed to that place, and the huts on the Manokasy flats taken down. The settlement on the Mahony was called *Gnadenhuetten*, or "Tents of Grace," and was deemed a more suitable residence for the Indians, who could there build, plant, hunt and live in their own way. Their Missionary, John Martin Mack and some white Brethren accompanied them, laid out their town, and remained with them until the terrible

men, now live at MORAVIANTOWN, or New Fairfield, on the river Thames, in Upper Canada, seventy miles from Detroit, a place made memorable by the death of the celebrated *Shawnee* Chief, TREUMSEN, shot to death there in the Battle of the Thames by Col. Richard M. Johnson, now deceased, late Vice-President of the United States. Tecumseh, at the time of his death, was about 46 years of age, six feet in height, erect and lofty in his deportment, with a penetrating eye, and stern of visage, artful, insidious and bold. He was the pride of the Indian warriors of the west.

This, and two others, are the only Missionary establishments of the Moravian Brethren among the American Indians. The Mission was formerly under the direction of the Rev. Abraham Luckenbach. They worship from printed books in the Delaware Indian tongue, translated by that Missionary.

I have in my library a book, printed in New York in 1838, the title of which is "*Forty-six Select Scripture Narratives from the Old Testament, embellished with Engravings; for the use of Indian Youth. Translated into the Delaware Indian by A. Luckenbach.*"

The Rev. E. L. Reinke is the present Missionary in charge of the Station. One of the other Indian Mission Stations is among the *Cherokees*, at Spring Place, near Marysville, Arkansas; and the third at New Westfield, Kansas. A concise account of the past and present Missions of the Moravian Brethren among the American Indians can be found in De Schweinitz's *Moravian Manual*, (2nd Edition) page 44, &c.

Crantz, in his *History of the Brethren*, says, (page 334) "About this time, (1747) *John*, the first fruits of, and a teacher among the *Mahikanders*, departed this life. This gave occasion to reckon up all the first fruits of the heathen that were brought to Jesus Christ through the ministry of the Brethren, and, to the year 1747, were fallen asleep in the faith; and to represent them in a picture in their natural colors, and in the dress of their country. They are painted as standing before the throne of Jesus Christ with

palms in their hands, given to them by an angel, with the superscription out of the Revelations, (Chap. xiv., 4.) "*The seven re-deemed from among men, being the first fruits.*"

The names of all the converts—heathens in all parts of the world—represented in the picture are given, and the account is of much interest. This ancient painting is carefully preserved among the Church Archives at Bethlehem. It was the work of *Hymer*, a Moravian artist; a valuable relic of the olden times, and of the success attending the Moravian Missions among the heathens.

There is now on exhibition in the Museum of the "Young Men's Missionary Society" of Bethlehem, a splendid painting of "*Zeisberger—the Moravian Missionary—preaching to the Indians.*" by C. Schützeler, of Philadelphia.

There was formerly many lovely walks in the vicinity of Bethlehem, on the banks of the Lehigh, some of which have been already described; but none were more attractive than the upper and lower paths on the south side of the river, west of the old bridge; these extended to the brook running down by the Water Cure Establishment, and emptying into the Lehigh; and around which there reigned an undisturbed forest stillness. The spring was a favorite spot near which to loiter on a warm summer's day; now it is arched over, and the hundred trains of the Lehigh Valley Railroad daily thunder over what was once the quiet haunt of the old Moravians; yet the stream still trickles down to the Lehigh; a few noble forest trees rear their heads over the small reservoir beside the tract on the river bank; and the curious visitors who read about the beauties of the spot in days long past, visits in one of *Fan's* boats the spring, to taste of its cool and limpid waters, hunt for the remains of the famous cavern, and view the ruins of what was once a sylvan haunt of peculiar loveliness.

Of all the former quiet retreats around Bethlehem, the only one left to remind us of the old times, are the beautiful and famous "*Islands*" in the Lehigh, a short dis-

of such anthems and hymns, which have been committed to memory by all members of the congregation, the officiating clergy merely giving out the opening lines. A full attendance of instrumental and vocal music by the Moravian Church Choir is also given on this occasion, which renders the effect more soul inspiring and impressive, blending in sweet unison with hundreds of youthful voices out in the free open air of a calm and quiet Sabbath evening. In former years lighted lanterns of paper in variegated colors were strung up in front of the singers, which added considerably to the effect, but the custom has been abandoned. The simple and beautiful ceremonies on Sunday evening next, should the weather prove propitious, will be largely attended, as they have been in the past, by various denominations within and without the limits of our town."

"THE ISLAND.—The 'Old Bethlehem Island,' or 'Calypso,' as it is perhaps more familiarly known by hundreds of visitors to Bethlehem, has this year been more frequently visited by Moravian families, and members of families of other denominations of this place, than has been the case for the last few years. We think no better enjoyment, for one day in the heat of summer, can be better appreciated, than by members of a family, or a group of friends congregating in good old picnic fashion in this cool, shady and secluded spot.

Above the "Old Bridge," leading west, are yet to be seen traces of a handsome walk, that leads along the banks of the Lehigh to a fine grove of trees. The path formerly extended a mile or more along the stream, and a walk along the tow-path of the Lehigh Canal as far as the first lock above Bethlehem, shows the visitor how beautiful the promenade once was, and how charming the scene still is. Along the edge of the swiftly flowing river grow fine large trees of various kinds, but many of these were blown down in a terrific gale in the summer of 1869. The disastrous flood on the Lehigh, of June 5th, 1862, brought down the river large quanti-

ties of drift timber, trees, houses, and canal boats, these destroyed the walk, left by the erection of the canal; wounded the fine old trees along the water's edge by striking and tearing off the bark, so that now some old patriarch yields to every severe gale, and soon none will be left, for all were injured more or less, about twenty feet from the ground, and the large scars on their sides give evidence of internal decay. Many new trees had been planted to the north of the pathway, and in the grove. Seats were placed on the river side of the walk for the promenaders to rest upon, but all these were damaged or carried away by the flood. In 1868, the bridge connecting the North Penn., as it is called, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads was built diagonally across the river, completing the destruction of the *Path*; and in the grove where the younger trees that had been uninjured by the flood, were growing beautifully, they are now landing from canal boats, sandstone curbstones, and cutting them on the ground. It is thus all the beautiful walks around Bethlehem have been eradicated by combined attacks from land and water. It was along this path, in the river, that in former times were moored the pleasure boats, owned by nearly every Moravian family, each gaily painted and bearing on the stern some historic name; now few are left, except those of Mr. Fahs, who hires his boats out by the hour to such as desire to visit the "Islands," or row on the river.

The Lehigh is a broad and shallow stream of clear, cold water, flowing over a rocky bed, from springs in the different spurs of the Blue Ridge mountains, in Luzerne county, near Wilksbarre, and flows one hundred miles to its entrance into the Delaware at Easton. In its upper part it is a rapid, mountainous stream, with many falls; and like all others of a like character, is subject to floods after all heavy rains. The destructive flood of June 5th, 1862, was not the first by any means, that caused great suffering to the inhabitants along its banks, and destroyed much valuable property, but it was the

most severe, at Bethlehem the water rose to the height of twenty-one feet, and the Indians travelled up the Manaskey to the mouth and back to the "Kettle Hole," it tore away a half of the northern portion of the "Kettle Hole" over the Lehigh, and covered the "Kettle Hole" with sand, logs, trees, and all the rest of the debris to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, so that it took over a year to clear them off a run; it entirely devastated the upper end of Calypso Island, leaving only a sand bank, where once had been beautiful trees, waving grasses, and lovely wild flowers. It will be many years before the slow growth of Nature restores the island to its pristine beauty.

The mode of catching fish in the Lehigh was different from the mode of catching the *Salvelinus* in the *Salvelinus*.

"The mode of catching fish was different from the Indian mode. The Indians ran a dam of stones across the stream where the Lehigh would admit of it, not in a straight line, but in two parts diverging to ward each other in an angle. An opening is left at the point in the middle for the water to run off—at this opening they place a large box or basket, the bottom of which was full of holes. They then make a rope of wild vines, reaching across the stream, upon which boughs some feet in length were fastened at the distance of two fathoms from each other. Then a party is sent about a mile above the dam with this rope and appendages, which there begins to move gently down the current, some pulling the ends while others keep the branches from sinking by supporting the rope in the middle with wooden poles. Thus they proceed driving the fish before them, while other Indians with poles and nets drive the fish through the opening into the box, where they were caught and put in to canoes. This method of fishing was adopted and long continued by the settlers. Strangers often inquire what the angular stone dams are for, and few are aware that they are the remains of the ancient fish dams, resorted to time and again, by the fishermen of modern times.

"Various laws were passed before the Revolutionary War, looking to the preservation of the fish in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, one of which had a singular penalty attached to it, viz. subjecting the seller of a fish under twelve inches in length to a fine, and the forfeiture of the fish. In the early period of the settlement along the Lehigh, before the erection of dams to render it available for the transportation of goods to Philadelphia, it was the resort of a fish, which found the way from the ocean up rivers to the waters to deposit their spawn.

The Lehigh in the vicinity of Bethlehem has many of these fish we call *Salvelinus*, built in different parts of the stream, they are formed by heaped up stones with the narrowest possible spaces which form the holes in the river. A line of stones are placed diagonally across the stream, from each bank, down the river, and converging to a point, in the manner described above, where the weirs are placed to catch the fish, the weirs resemble in form the body of a cart, the hinder part up stream and the front terminated of lath, placed close together, so that the water passes freely, but retaining in it the fish. In the spring and fall large numbers of *Salvelinus* and *Salmo* are caught in the weirs. But the dams on the Lehigh and the *Salmo* fish have destroyed all other kinds of fish, and there is nothing to be caught by the angler on the river, except some small chub and sun fish, and an occasional stray trout. When Bethlehem was first settled, and for many years afterwards, it was plenty in the Lehigh and Manaskey, and in case of shad and herring were numerous, there was a fishery near the town called the Indian Mill, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, shad were caught with the same. Now these kinds of fish are not to be found in the river at all, the dam at Easton intercepts their upward course in the Delaware. The people living on the Lehigh ought to petition the legislature of the State for an Act, compelling those who have obstructed the course of the stream, to put up sluices, slopes or steps, at the breast of every

dam erected on the river, to facilitate the free passage of the fish up stream to spawn, and their return to the ocean afterwards; and to remove the fish-weirs, or fish-baskets. Such an Act has been already passed, relative to the Susquehanna river, since when, the shad, herring, and many other kinds of fish have returned in large numbers to that stream to spawn. A great many counties have also had protective acts passed in regard to game and fish, and it is time Lehigh and Northampton followed suit.

The Act referred to, that of March 13th, 1866, (See Pamphlet Laws of 1866, page 370.) and its supplements, are very stringent; in general terms the provisions of the law are, that there shall be made at all dams, or weirs, or other artificial obstructions in the river, sluices, schutes, slopes, steps or other devices, for the free passage of the fish, and their fry up and down the stream. The dams are to be deemed nuisances unless the devices are made, and a failure to comply with the conditions of the Act is to be deemed a misdemeanor and subjects the owner to a fine of \$10,000; and it is made unlawful for any person or persons to place any fish-basket, fish-trap, or any like device, either permanent or temporary across the river, or to draw any seine or net within half a mile of any of the sluices made for the passage of the fish, either above or below the same, or to fish with any seine or other device for catching fish in numbers, within a given distance mentioned, of the sluices or passage-ways over the dams, or in any manner to frighten the fish, or spawn, (?) or fry, or in any manner to prevent their passage up or down the stream, in any part thereof, under the penalty of a heavy fine, of not more than \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the option of the court. Some of the counties make it unlawful to fish their streams at certain seasons; others to fish otherwise than with a hook and line; and some put a heavy fine on the use of poisonous bait, cast nets, or any other device to catch the fish in numbers. The right of fishery, over half a mile from the schutes, is not taken away by

Act of March 13th, 1866, from the owners of real estate bordering on the Susquehanna.

On the 16th day of April, 1853, an Act of Assembly was passed prohibiting fishing with *gill-nets* in the river Lehigh, between Bethlehem and its junction with the Delaware at Easton, (See Pamphlet Laws of 1853, page 305.) During the session of 1869-70, I endeavored to get the legislature to pass a Bill for the protection of the fish in the Lehigh river, for the removal of the *fish hoops*, and the erection of sluices or fish passages over the dams; but it was objected to, First, on the grounds that it would be impossible to raise fish in the Lehigh, as the sulphur water from the coal mines destroyed the fish; but as they are caught daily in the river that objection is evidently subservient to the Second; That the Lehigh Navigation Company would not like it.

The cobble stones with which the "cart-ways" of the streets of the city of Philadelphia are paved, were, and still are taken from the beds of the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, without any perceptible diminution of the quantities contained in them. The stones are rounded and *water-worn* into many curious shapes, such as geese eggs, bird's eggs, cannon balls, and marbles. I have one the size and shape of a loaf of domestic rye bread just out of the oven, with the marks of the pau, in which it was baked, apparently marked on it; and another in the form and likeness of a a jewel case, for which it is often mistaken, as it lies on my table for use as a paper weight.

The Lehigh Canal which passes through the lower part of the town of Bethlehem, formerly connected the head waters of the Lehigh river, with its mouth at Easton, where it empties into the river Delaware, and by the means of dams, locks, and canals, navigation was open to White Haven, in Luzerne County, eighty-four and a half miles; thirty and a half miles consisted of pools; thirty-nine and a quarter of canals; two and a half of locks, and the remainder of sluices. The freshet of June 5th, 1862, destroyed all the canal, most of the dams and

the valley. The Mauch Chunk railroad, which now only extends from that place to Lehigh, is of no importance in connection with the coal regions of this section of the State, to which railroads are numerous. At Lehigh Gap, where it passes through the Blue Ridge, the mountains rise on each side of the river to the height of 1200 feet, and the scene is very grand and beautiful.

The Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, are the eastern range of the Alleghanies, branching off from the main range in North Carolina, crossing the State of Virginia and extending to the Highlands on the Hudson river. The Indian name of these mountains in Pennsylvania was the *Kittuckhanga*, now called *Kittating*, meaning the endless mountains. The common name they now bear is the Blue Mountains.

Mauch Chunk has been called by some writers, "the Switzerland of Pennsylvania," which means that it is well worthy the visit of the tourist. The ride over the Gravity Railroad, or "the *Schick-back*" as it is called, although there are no switch-backs on the Railroad now, is one of the most exciting and beautiful rides in America. At the foot of *Mount Pisgah*, the visitors enter small passenger cars, each holding twelve persons, and the cars are drawn up the ascent by a stationary engine on the top of the mountain. This plane is a formidable looking affair, the track seeming to be nearly perpendicular; it is 2322 feet in length, with an elevation in that distance of 664 feet. A *switch-back*, railroad men call it. Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents: the train is pushed up by a *safety car* fastened behind it; the conductor sits on the front car, where he mans a patent safety brake, a safety car, made fast to two steel bands, each seven and a half inches wide, either strong enough to hold and draw the train, which never exceeds ten cars; should both bands break, the safety car has attached to it two chain-steel arms with sharp points, which, an arrangement made for the purpose of, causes them to rise from their horizontal position on the

ground, and to catch the sides of the mountain, thus keeping the train fast. The wheels are also made of a peculiar material, the purpose to prevent the descent of the cars should a band break loose. The ride takes eight minutes. Mount Pisgah is 750 feet above the level of the Lehigh river, 1200 feet. The view from the mountain is very fine, extending on a clear day to Schuylkill County Mountains in New Jersey. From here the train starts on the gravity road, on a down grade of fifty feet to the mile, after a swift and exhilarating ride of six miles, the foot of Mount Jefferson is reached. The second slope here is 257 feet long, ascending a height of 120 feet. The train is again attached to a safety car, and is drawn to the top of the mountain, 1144 feet above the Lehigh, and at Lehigh Port, where the cars arrive at a tunnel. Here, looking down of 700 inhabitants, we find a Town Hall, which looks like a French Battery. The once celebrated switch-back railroad begins here, and runs through *Three Clock Valley* to the many different coal mines. Leaving here, the cars descend at the rate of 224 feet to the level. The descent was formerly made by switch-back changes from one track to another, but now the track is continuous: instead of a switch-back the cars are carried around a curve by the force of momentum. At the bottom of the Valley the train generally stops long enough to permit the passengers to visit the coal breakers and the mines. The grade of the track through the valley is sixty feet to the mile. The immense mountains of useless coal dust fill the visitor with surprise and regret; it is to be hoped that some inventive genius will soon suggest a method by which this can be used with profit, so as to enable it to be transported to market, instead of waste and loss at present and giving nobody look to the valley where these mountains are piled up, killing the trees, and causing the creeks to run streams as black as ink. Leaving here, the train soon reaches the foot of *Three Clock Place* No. 2, 2300 feet

in length, with an elevation of 250 feet; being drawn up this, the cars go several miles further by gravity, through mining villages, and past mounds of coal dust to *Panther Creek Plane* No. 1, in length 2,436 feet, with an elevation to be overcome of 375 feet. After ascending this plane, the train arrives again at Summit Hill, having made a circuit of eight miles. It was near here that coal was first discovered by a man named GEXRICH, in 1791; and it was also here that the first mine was worked by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. They supplied the market without opposition till 1847. From Summit Hill the cars run by gravity nine miles back to Mauch Chunk, without any stoppage; that distance has been made in thirteen minutes. The cars descending on an acquiring impulse of a down grade, averaging ninety-six feet to the mile. The train, however, seldom makes the distance in less than thirty minutes, giving the passengers time to enjoy the beautiful distant views, and magnificent scenery all along the route. One of the coal mines near Panther Creek Valley, has been on fire now for over thirty years, and all efforts to extinguish it have failed. As an effort of engineering skill the planes are unsurpassed, but I am at a loss to understand why the fact that the cars descending the grades by the impulse of their own weight, or in other words, run down hill rapidly, is considered so very wonderful a feat. The ride, however, up the planes, down the grades, over the mountains, and through the coal regions, is one no visitor to Bethlehem should miss; the trip can be made in a day without fatigue, leaving that place at seven and a half A. M., and returning at six P. M. to supper, which will be very heartily enjoyed, and the day's trip will be an episode in the most adventurous life. A few years more and all this cannot be seen or enjoyed, as it is the intention of the Company to cut a tunnel through the mountain; it will be 3,900 feet in length, and the work has already been commenced.

The Moravian, in its issue of January 20th, 1870, had the following interesting item.

"The *Slatington News* reports the re-discovery of a valuable mineral spring, about a mile from Lehigh Gap, and four miles from Slatington. The spring was known to the Moravians at Gnadenhütten a hundred years ago, and the water was hauled to Philadelphia at one time, to cure an epidemic which was then raging in that city. Dr. H. O. Wilson, by means of an old draft, succeeded in again finding the spring, which had been quite covered with stones and earth. The spring is marked on the original map of the Province of Pennsylvania, made by Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General, in the year 1759. Dr. Franklin mentions having camped at this spring on his way to Fort Allen. The plot of the property on which it is situated, contains a certificate from Thos. C. James, dated Philadelphia, February 24th, 1806, in which the statement is made that the water is "a pure Chalybeate, the iron being held in solution by carbonic acid and fixed air."

In the first volume of the "Memorials of the Moravian Church," issued at Philadelphia, in 1870, at page 30 it is stated that, "This spring was visited as early as 1746, by the Brethren, and its waters bottled by them for the use of invalids in Philadelphia."

One evening, in the latter part of August, 1863, we had on the supper-table at the Eagle Hotel, in Bethlehem, an infusion of "American tea." This tea was made from the leaves of a plant, or shrub, which is indigenous on the mountain's side, in the vicinity of the town, and in other parts of the State; it has been sometimes called "New Jersey tea," and was so named when used during the Revolutionary War of 1776, as a substitute for the Chinese tea, which was then an expensive luxury; it is still used by many persons in the country, who consider it quite equal to the imported article. I am informed that it is prepared in Massachusetts in large quantities, and sold to whaling ships; it consists, however, only of the dried leaves, which are not properly prepared. The botanical name of this plant is *Ceanothus Americanus*.

The tea which we drank was, however,

to *no random acts*, in the true Chinese manner; that being the only way in which the characteristics of the leaf can be retained in perfection. It had all the appearance, taste, and aroma of the finest imported tea, with the exception of a slight herby flavor, in consequence of its newness, not being quite three weeks old. This peculiarity, we were informed, would leave it when it acquired age.

A choice sample of this tea was deposited in the Museum of the "Young Men's Missionary Society," in Bethlehem, for preservation, as a specimen of the first and finest American Tea ever manufactured.

This tea was made by Dr. Spencer Bonsall at the early part of August, 1863, at a place called "China," in the mountains, near Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the "American Tea Company," incorporated by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, of April 14th, 1863, which had for its object the cultivation and manufacture of tea on an extensive scale. At the time the tea manufactured was made, Dr. Bonsall was the Chief Superintendent of that company, but the undertaking was not successful. That gentleman was for several years engaged in the manufacture of tea in the Valley of *Assam*, situated to the west of the Province of *Yunnan*, in China; and on his return to this country, he wrote an interesting article on the subject, which was published in the Agricultural Report of the United States Patent Office, for the year 1860.

Prominent among the ancient relics and curiosities, so abundant in Bethlehem, there is one of which the citizens are very proud. It is the "*Old Perseverance Hand Fire Engine*," which is preserved very properly, with much care. It is one of the oldest apparatus of the kind in this country, having been built in London, by Brooks, in the year 1698, and was purchased there by Captain Christian Jacobson for the "American Moravian Society," for the sum of £77 12s. 2d., and brought by him to America at an expense of £6 18s. 3d., and delivered in Bethlehem December 10th, 1763. It is not, how-

ever, the oldest hand engine in the United States, for the "*Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company*," of Philadelphia, have an old Hand Fire Engine, six feet long, and five and a half feet high to the top of the gallery, which runs on wooden wheels, and can throw a stream of water through a three quarter inch nozzle, one hundred and fifteen feet high. It was made in London, by Ham & Bag, in the year 1694, and is, therefore, four years older than the Old Perseverance. Nor was the Perseverance the first Hand engine imported into the United States; for the City Councils, of Philadelphia, imported two Hand Engines from London, in 1739, where they were first invented in 1663. And previously, on 14th of December, 1719, the city purchased from Abraham Bickley, a Fire Engine, which was also, no doubt, imported from England. See Wescott's History of Philadelphia, Chapter 66, *Sunday Dispatch* of April 5th, 1868.

The Perseverance Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Bethlehem, was re-organized in 1848. They have also a fine Hand Fire Engine, made by Agnew, of Philadelphia, and an excellent Hose Carriage.

The first hose used in Bethlehem was made of hemp, and was brought from Germany, in 1818. The first leather hose was purchased by the Reliance Fire Company, No. 3, in 1838; this latter company had the first Hose Carriage in the town. The only other Fire Company is the "Diligent Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2."

There is also in the town a hand-ome Hook and Ladder Company, called "The Niskey."

The Borough authorities own all these different fire apparatus but one.

Bethlehem is well supplied with Hotels, of which the "Sun," and "Eagle" have already been described; there still remains unnoticed the "American," situated at the north-east corner of Broad and New Streets, the highest elevation in the town. It is a fine large building, formerly a private house, but with very extensive back buildings now added to it; its rooms are quite large and airy, and the view of the surrounding coun-

try from the windows of the upper stories of the house is very fine; from them the entire range of the Blue Mountains is distinctly visible. The scene from the top of the house, at sunset, on a summer's evening, presents a panorama of exceeding beauty.

The "Union Hotel" is situated one square further east, at the north-east corner of Broad and Centre Streets. It is a fine, large house, and seems to be the resort of the people from the surrounding country, whilst on their visits to the town; in fact, a veritable country tavern, in all its outward surroundings.

The "Pennsylvania Hotel" is a large brick building, on the banks of the Lehigh Canal, in what was formerly called "Old South Bethlehem," in Lehigh County; the road in front of the house runs along the banks of the Lehigh, and leads to the old Bethlehem bridge, over which all travel passes to reach the "Union Depot" of the "North Penn and Lehigh Valley Railroads."

There is also a good House kept by Mr. John Schilling, in the north-western part of the town, attached to which there is a fine Lager Beer Brewery, and if you wish to taste that article in all its purity, you must go to "Schilling's."

There are several Restaurants and Ice Cream Saloons in the town, which do quite a large local business. "Rauch's" is the favorite resort of all strangers and people of the town who desire to enjoy Ice Cream and cakes. It was in this House that Lafayette lived whilst in Bethlehem. In the saloon there is a small fountain, whose marble basin is surrounded always by flowers, kept fresh by the falling spray of the flowing stream, which is continually thrown up; it is a tasty little affair, and attracts universal attention and admiration. Mr. Ambrose H. Rauch, the owner of this large confectionary establishment, resides in a fine old mansion on Market Street near Main; attached to which he has a handsome conservatory filled with rare and beautiful flowers and plants. And although there are many fine, large stores of all kinds in the town, where all the necessary comforts and luxuries of life can

be obtained, there are no market houses, either public or private, in the place, and the inhabitants are compelled to buy their meats from the butcher wagons that drive around each day, and their poultry, butter and eggs from the farmers, or from the stores, where such things are taken in trade, as is usual in our country towns. There are some small "Provision stores," where vegetables only are sold. The town does not need market houses so much as provision stores where everything necessary for the table could be kept for sale. The expenses of living in Bethlehem, before the Rebellion, were very moderate; but for the last few years they have been nearly equal to those of a city life.

The streets of Bethlehem are lighted by gas, but the lights are extinguished at ten o'clock, *v. m.*, a capital arrangement for thieves of all kinds. Until quite recently it was the boast of Bethlehemites, that they never had more than one *Watchman* in the town at a time; those halcyon days are, alas! no more; the town has been divided into Wards; they have now a High Constable and several Policemen, whose presence seem to excite in the unruly a desire to keep them employed. In old times in this ancient borough, "the night-watch patrolled the town with a *spece* in his hand;" this continued till about the year 1804 or 1805. Rose was then the Watchman, who on leaving his beat in the morning, called, "*Der Glock hat Sechs Schlag*," *i. e.*, Die Glocke hat 6 geschlagen! Brother Rose superceded Brother Stolz in 1801, as Watchman."

The streets were lighted at nights with lamps before the year 1800, and so continued to be until Thursday evening, July 13th 1854, when they were first lighted with gas. The expense of lighting with lamps was borne and paid by private subscription. The lights were put out at ten o'clock, as they still are. Each housekeeper had then, and still has, a lantern for use on dark nights.

There are some queer old streets in the town, that branch off from the main thoroughfares at an angle, winding around the

hills, meadows, and again, very suddenly again, a sudden turn off by some unexpected outlet into either winding street or road, or by paths, as the streets were once evidently foot paths in the earlier days of the settlement, and are on the western declivity of the hill on which the town is built, and nearly all lead down to the Manokay. There are many places and "short cuts," or by paths in other parts of the town. Market Street used to end at *John Owen's* house, thence east a lane extended, on both sides of which very large apple trees were growing. Church Street formerly ended at the "Sister's House," and from there a lane called the "Sister's lane" extended eastwardly to *Roth's* farm; on both sides of this lane cherry trees were planted, which bore excellent fruit. Fruit trees of all sorts were more plentiful in those good old times than at present. Apple and cherry trees are indigenous to America.

Water Street was so swampy when the *Leamer's House* was about to be erected, that it was necessary to lay large logs of wood on the surface, then stones, and earth on top of these, to form a firm substratum on which to build the foundation walls; these were six feet thick, and immense labor was required to complete the building. The whole vicinity then being a swampy wilderness, full of large rocks, brush and trees, amongst which the wild rose grew in great abundance, and the "Cat-tails" so much used in making beds, in profusion.

The splendid old willow trees, formerly growing near the Old Stone Bridge on the Manokay, were cut down in January, 1855, to make way for the new stone one erected during that year.

In olden times the inhabitants of Bethlehem were early risers, as many of them still are; they took breakfast at six o'clock, and then they then all worked together, they were summoned to their meals by the church bell; at nine o'clock they had their *make peace*, a light repast of Moravian cake and beer, on the principle of our *lunch*. The dinner hour was, and still is, twelve o'clock m. At two o'clock p.m., "*Vesper*," cake and coffee. At

three o'clock, supper. These customs are all yet abandoned by all the Moravians.

The census of 1870 having been completed, gives the population of Bethlehem and its suburbs as follows:

Bethlehem,	1,712
South Bethlehem,	3,766
Old South Bethlehem and West Bethlehem,	99
Hottelville,	265
Outside borough limits of South Bethlehem,	40
Total,	9,508

The Old Water Works, illustrated and mentioned before, were used during the Revolutionary War as a powder magazine for the American Army.

The Lehigh Hills, where the Old Philadelphia road crosses the mountains, is 400 feet above low water mark on the Lehigh River. The highest point of the mountain is 700 feet above low water mark of the river. The Canal level is 200 feet above the river and Market Street, at the corner of New Street, is 110 feet above the Canal.

Bishop De Schweinitz, in his "*100 and Times of David Zeisberger*," in the glossary says, "the Indian name of Bethlehem was *Menaspis-sauk*; of the Lehigh River, *Leh-an-weck*; of Nazareth, *Wah-gas-mith*." See also Heckwelder's Indian names in the Bulletin of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 121.

Among the days formerly celebrated and made a holiday of in Bethlehem, was "May Day;" but of late years the weather has been unsuitable for outdoor enjoyment this year, however, the weather was so delightful on the first of the month, of flowers, that the Editor of the *Moravian* thus wrote, "it was the good old days of Adam and Eve."

It has been many a year since we have had such delightful weather at this season as during the past three weeks. "May Day"

* Hottelville is a new town that is springing up just outside of the northern limits of the old borough of Bethlehem; from the Nazareth rd westward, to the road leading to Bath. Pronounced *Buss* by the country folks.

has got to be one of the things of the past, an imaginary season of flowers, warm vernal airs and sunshine, on which the young people kept holiday, and chose their queen, and had a procession. This year the boys and girls might have celebrated it without any risk of catching colds or making themselves ridiculous. Bethlehem used to have such a spring-flower festival,—a good many years ago it was, and many of the flower-crowned girls are now substantial matrons, with boys and girls of their own old enough to go maying, and the grass has been growing for many a year over the graves of others. But alas! with our railroads and miscellaneous other 'improvements,' the old village has grown into a miniature city, and who thinks of 'May Day' now?"

In the Chapel of the Young Ladies' Seminary, I noticed this summer at the entertainment, that the bellows of the organ were blown by *water power*, the machinery being the invention of the Principal, the Rev. Francis Weller; and I noticed also that the organist was a very handsome woman. She is a "Single Sister," from Salem, North Carolina, I believe.

The following Masonic Societies hold their regular meetings at the Masonic Hall, in Bethlehem, Pa.

A. L. 5870,

BETHLEHEM LODGE,

No. 283, A. Y. M.

Meets Wednesday, on or before Full Moon.

OFFICERS.

Bro. Morris A. Borhek, W. M.
 " Homer Stanley Goodwin, S. W.
 " Allen J. Lawall, J. W.
 " Marcus C. Fetter, Treasurer.
 " Bernhard E. Lehman, Sec'y.

PAST MASTERS.

Samuel Wetherill, C. M. Knauss,
 Nathan Bartlett, Marcus C. Fetter,
 Jesse H. Morgan, Bernhard E. Lehman
 Ernst F. Bleck, Abraham Stout, M. D.,
 Richard W. Leibert, Adolph Conradi,
 Louis F. Beckel.

Constituted 1854.

A. L. 2400.

ZINZENDORF CHAPTER.

No. 216, H. R. A. M.

Meets Second Monday of each Month.

OFFICERS.

Comp. A. N. Leinbach, M. E. H. P.;
 " C. C. Tumbler, King;
 " H. A. Wiltberger, Scribe;
 " C. M. Knauss, Treasurer;
 " Bernhard E. Lehman, Secretary.

PAST HIGH PRIESTS.

Jesse H. Morgan, Bernhard E. Lehman.

Constituted 1868.

ANNO DEP. 2870.

BETHLEHEM COUNCIL.

No. 36, R. S. E. and S. M.

Meets First Thursday in each Month.

OFFICERS.

Ill. Comp. R. W. Leibert, T. I. G. M.;
 " M. C. Fetter, D. I. G. M.;
 " Jesse H. Morgan, P. C. of W.;
 " C. M. Knauss, G. M. of Exch.;
 " Theodore F. Levers, Recorder.

PAST T. I. G. M.,

Bernhard E. Lehman.

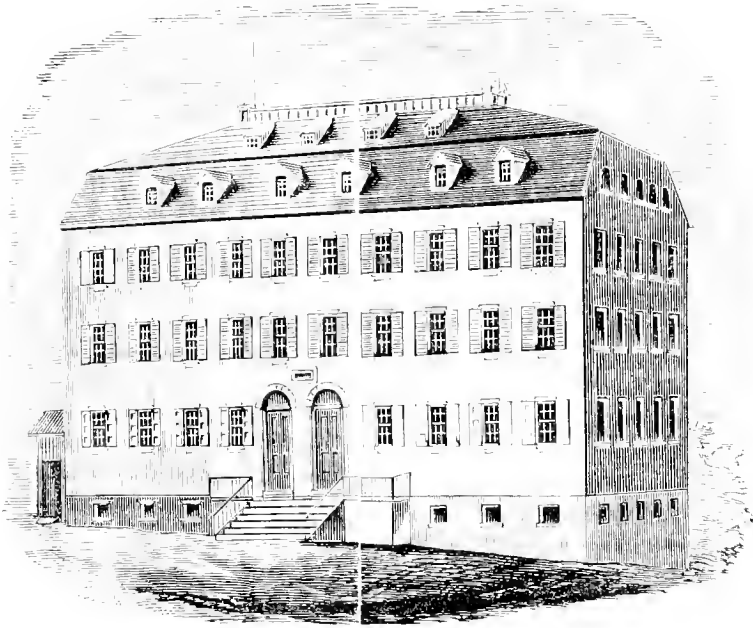
Constituted 1868.

The town of Bethlehem was formerly within the limits of Bucks County; and on the 10th of March, 1746, the inhabitants presented a petition to the court for the formation of a township, which was granted; although it was not surveyed and laid out until the year 1762. When it was done by George Gorkowsky. The names of the petitioners were NATHANIEL SEIDEL, HENRY ANTES, JOHN BROWNFIELD, SAMUEL POWELL, MATTHIAS WEISS, JOHN OKELY, FREDERICK CAMMERHOFF, GEORGE NEISSER, CHRISTOPHER PYRELEUS, JAMES BURNSIDE, JOSEPH POWELL, JASPER PAYNE and JOSEPH SPANGENBERG.

After the dissolution of the "Economy," in 1762, lots in Bethlehem were sold to the following individuals, each of whom erected dwellings thereon for the use of their families, viz:

ANDREW BURROCK, Weaver; WILLIAM BORN-
 LER, Wheelwright; LUDWIG HUBNER, Potter;
 DASH KUNKLE, Shopkeeper; GEORGE SHIMP-
 LER, Carpenter; FRANCIS THOMAS, Joiner;
 EDWALT KORSMAN, Skindresser.

Some of the houses already erected by the
 Society, were also sold, HENRY KRAUSE,
 Butcher, and GOTTLIEB LANGER, Saddler, and
 some others, each purchased a house.



THE SINGLE BROTHERS' HOUSE.—1814.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHAPTER XV.

MUSIC IN BETHLEHEM.

THE illustration at the head of this chapter, presents a view of the "Single Brethren's House," as it appeared previous to the erection of the adjoining buildings, to the east and west, which now detract from its ancient appearance. It was made from a drawing especially executed for this work, by my brother, William Martin, Jr. Originally, the two entrance doors were put in the centre of the building; because one-half of the house, (the eastern,) was intended for the "Single Brethren," and the other half, (the western,) for the "Single Sisters." On the marble slab indicated over the doors, were the words:

*"Vater Mutter und Licher Man
Habt Freud an unserm Jünglings plan."*

"Father and Mother and Worthy Man,
Take pleasure in our Youthful plan."

The inscription was put there when the house was erected in 1784. When it was plastered over is not known. The porch was taken away, and the doors changed to their present position about 1814, so say Jedidiah Weiss and Charles Schneller, two of the oldest inhabitants of Bethlehem. To the west of the Brethren's House, there was a one-story stone building, used as a Hatter's Shop.

In wandering about the town of Bethlehem during a summer evening, the visitor to the place, is surprised, to hear the sound of a piano or some other musical instrument, issuing from nearly every house, no matter how unpretending its external appearance. The inhabitants say, however, that there is not as much attention given to music now as in former times, although it is still taught in all the schools.

Mr. Rufus A. Grider, who may be justly styled one of the antiquarians of Bethlehem,

the collection of views of the town, twenty in number; also, views of many of the old buildings, and the plans upon which they were erected; all full of interest. Being an artist of no mean merit, his pencil and brush have enriched the collection with views taken in the streets of the town, and in the vicinity. His journals are full of interesting records of past events; and he has a valuable accumulation of poetry, both in German and English, descriptive of life and events in the history of Bethlehem. Free use has been made in this work of Mr. Grider's ancient treasures, by his kind permission; and from his "Historical Sketches of Music in Bethlehem," written in 1870, at my request, for this history, the copious extracts have been made which compose this chapter. The beautiful and quaint language needs no apology, but his sketches are entitled to the highest praise.

Mr. Grider has been connected with the church and concert choir at Bethlehem for more than twenty-five years, having been in former years the leading tenor, and a performer on one of the flutes in the orchestra, and is therefore, entirely competent to speak on the subject about which he writes.

In a sketch written in 1854, Mr. Grider states that:

"Bethlehem was, perhaps, the most musical of all the Moravian Congregations in America, in proportion to its inhabitants. There was no place in the United States that could compare to it. Music was one of the institutions which gave character to the town, afforded intellectual amusement and pleasure, both to the performers and hearers; the children imbibed the spirit, and the influence of it could be distinctly seen in the inhabitants.

"The Brethren's House was the great nursery where the males received their education, and although kept very strict in many things; in music full scope was given, and was indulged in by both young and old; and of every democratic principles were practised, it was in the Moravian towns; all were alike, respect was paid to the office and not to the

man. The Bishops of the Moravians were nearly all musicians, and many of the Ministers took their part therein, frequently playing the first violin in the orchestra. The musical performances were either in church or concert music, but one was distinct from the other.

"In the Brethren's House, and the 'Sisters,' music was the principal amusement. The Single Brethren had music every evening, the married people went there to enjoy it, and to assist in the performance."

"As an evidence of the love of music, and the simplicity of the early Moravians, it is recorded in the *Church Diary* of July 8, 1754, that, 'Our musicians of the church choir, performing hymn tunes, accompanied the harvesters as far as the river, on their way to cut the rye on the new farm, which was put under cultivation last fall near the *Choeny*; as the weather was fine, all who could assist, repaired to the fields, men, women and children.'"

In his later and more extensive work, entitled, "Music in Bethlehem," written in 1870, Mr. Grider thus discourses at large:

"It is not known when music in an organized manner was first performed here. It is recorded that instruments were used by the Moravians in Bethlehem in their religious services, in 1743, and that the noted Indian chief *Tschoop*, was buried amidst strains of music, in 1746. An attack by Indians was unintentionally averted about 1755, by playing a dirge on the trombones, the Indians supposing it meant an alarm. Thus, music may possibly have saved the town, and the lives of its inhabitants.

"Benjamin Franklin, in a letter to his wife in 1746, says, that he heard very fine music in the church; that flutes, oboes, French-horns and trumpets, accompanied the organ." Hence, we may infer that music formed, previous to his visit, an essential part of Divine worship and social entertainment, and was cultivated to a great extent by a well organized body of musicians.

"The first organ was obtained when the present chapel was built, in 1751.

"The first orchestra performers, whose names are known to us, existed in 1780:—REV. EMANUEL NITSCHMAN, *Leader*; REV. JACOB VAN VLECK, *1st violin*; ABRAHAM LEVERING, MATTHIAS WITKE, *2d violin*; FREDERICK BECK, *viola*; DAVID WEINLAND, JOSEPH TILL, *violin-cello's*; WM. LEMBKE, TOBIAS BECKEL, *French-horns*; SAMUEL BADER, JOSEPH OERTER, *flutes*; DAVID WEINLAND, TOBIAS BOECKEL, *trumpets*; JAMES HALL and FREDERICK BOECKEL, *oboes*.

"In 1795, a select party, consisting of REV. JOHN FREDERICK FREYAUFF, *1st violin*; GEORGE FREDK. BOECKEL, *2nd violin*; JOHN GEORGE WEISS, *viola*, and DAVID WEINLAND, *violin-cello*, constituted an organization for performing *Jos. Haydn's Quartettes*, then quite new. It will be perceived that the music of that period, though lacking the variety existing at the present day, included all the instruments then used by European orchestras. The trombone, double bass, fagotto or bassoon and clarinet, not having been generally introduced. It can be truly said that instrumental music here, has kept pace with that in Europe: the various new instruments being introduced as soon as used in the latter country.

"As constant accessions were made to the colony from Europe, the same statement is true as to compositions: no opportunity was neglected to obtain all the newest music which the Brethren in Europe possessed. It is known that the Rev. Emanuel Nitschman, when he came from Europe, brought the first copies of *Haydn's Quartettes* and *Symphonies*. It is said that Joseph Haydn, if not directly, was at least, indirectly, in communication with the musicians of this place. JOHN ANTES, born in Frederictpol, Montgomery Co., Pa., where the Moravians had a preaching station, was apprenticed to a wheelwright in Bethlehem; being a youth possessing much talent, he devoted himself also to the study of music; performing on all the stringed instruments: he also studied it as a science. The Musical Library contains fourteen of his compositions. He was a skilful workman also, and partially supplied the then existing want of instruments, by constructing a viola,

violin and violincello; they were used at *Christian-Spring*. The viola with his name inscribed on it, still exists at Nazareth, and the latter is now in the church at Bethlehem. Having gone to Europe, he was sent out as a missionary to Egypt, where the Turks punished him with the *Bastinado*, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered; while laid up in that country, he consoled himself by composing quartettes; when convalescent, he returned to Europe. In Vienna Antes made the acquaintance of Haydn, who, together with other musicians, performed his compositions.

"In the year 1800, FREDERICK BOERGIN, a new-comer, and a performer, brought with him the first bassoon. In 1806, a double bass was added, it cost sixty-eight dollars, it was paid for partly by a donation from the church funds, and by proceeds obtained at a benefit concert. The Rev. John C. Beckler performed on it the first time, but as he resided at Nazareth, JACOB WOLLE, one of the violincellists, became the player; who, after having performed on that instrument, both at concert and in the church, for a period of fifty-seven years, was called home in 1863.

"Haydn's greatest work, the *Creation*, was obtained in 1810, and partially performed in 1811. It is believed that was prior to its performance in any other part of the United States. This was the case also with his *Seasons*, the *Song of the Bell*, the *Seven Shepherds*, *Paradise and the Peri*, and other German compositions. The copies of the *Creation* were made in 1810, from the score, by JOHN FREDERICK PETER, and are still preserved. When the piece was first performed here, the orchestra was thus constituted: *1st violins*, DAVID MORITZ MICHAEL, *Leader*, JOHN FREDERICK PETER; *2nd violins*, JOHN CHRISTIAN TILL, JOHN FREDERICK RAUCH; *viola*, WILLIAM BEALER; *violin-cello*, DAVID WEINLAND; *contra-bass*, JACOB WOLLE; *flutes*, JOSEPH OERTER, J. F. BOERGIN; *clarinet*, JOHN RICKSECKER; *bassoon*, J. SAMUEL KRAUSE; *horns*, JOSEPH TILL, DANIEL KLIEST; *oboe*, JAMES HALL; *trumpet*, FREDERICK BOECKEL. Soon thereafter, were added as new members, Jedidiah and Timo-

Georg Weiss, Charles F. Beckel, Jacob C. Tell, George Fetter, Christian E. Luck, and others.

"The separation of the sexes was a distinguishing feature in Moravian Congregations, until about the beginning of the present century. We now regard it as an error.

Effects upon music were such, that no vocal performances could take place in the concert room, except those in which male voices alone took part, until its abolishment. It exercised considerable restraint even upon the performance of church music, since the female singers were required to occupy the northern part of the church, the present chapel; while the male performers gathered around and in the rear of the organ in the gallery, situated at the southern end.

"From existing printed and written papers and music, used on festival occasions, dating from 1768 to 1795, it is evident that choirs of singers existed, a male and a female, each complete in itself. Some pieces were sung by the first, others, entirely by the latter; in some compositions they were enabled to respond to each other.

"The building of the new church in 1803, ended this exclusiveness. It was no longer deemed improper for Sisters to sing at concerts. At first, the married alone were allowed to sing solos, but in time these gave way to the Single Sisters.

"While the former strict rules were in force, the Single Sisters had in their house, for many years, a complete string quartette, consisting of first and second violin, viola and violone llo. The performers were members of their own choir; they performed for their own amusement, and assisted at the music in their own Prayer Hall.

"The sources from which the young people received their musical knowledge, were, the Boarding School for Females, the Sister's House and the Single Brethren's House. Instruction was generally imparted free of charge. Talent was sought for, and when found, was developed. Persons who practiced music were looked upon as servants of the church; every one was expected to assist in performances, whenever called upon to do so, by the director of church music.

"*Conferences* were first held in the Brethren's House; after it was abolished as an institution of the church in 1814, they were held in the large room in the west end of the new church, now used for keeping the archives of the church. In 1824 they were removed to the present dwelling of the Principal of the Moravian Day School; after that place was required for school purposes, they were moved to the old chapel; at present they are held in the hall of the Moravian Day School.

"*What-Monday* has ever been held a holiday in this community. It became the anniversary day of the "Phalharmonic Society" in this manner: among the associates to the colony, was a professor of music, a member of the orchestra and David Moritz Meyer; he was a *violin* on the violin and performed well on the French horn, clarinet and other instruments. The young players all took lessons of him, and were greatly benefited. He was a composer also, noted more particularly for composition for wind instruments, then in vogue, called *Die Harmonie* or Harmony Music, composed for five or six instruments, generally two clarinets, two French horns and two bassoons. Such music was generally performed in concerts from the balcony on top of the Brethren's House, on week-day evenings, in the summer, for the entertainment of the town's people.

"One of these compositions was especially composed by the professor for a diversion on the river on What-Monday afternoon, when the whole population could enjoy it. This was called, "*Die Wass'fahrt*," or the *Water Ride*. The idea was practically carried out for a number of years, and resulted in making it the musical day of the year.

"The inhabitants assembled on the river bank, west of the old bridge, about 1 o'clock, P. M., a large flat bottomed boat or *glat*, propelled by four men with long poles, and provided with seats and music stands, received the musicians. A procession was formed by those who intended to participate in the pleasures of the occasion. When all was in readiness, the boat started, the music began; the party moved up the Lehigh, and

accompanied by hundreds of listeners, enjoying the music, social concourse and delightful prospect. The scenes on that part of the Lehigh were truly beautiful; the banks were studded with buttonwood, oak, hickory, water-birch, and other trees whose graceful branches extended beyond, and dipped into the silent stream. Islands covered with vegetation, trees and shrubbery, whose shadows were reflected in the water, added to the attractions.

"The walk was level, bounded on the north by fruitful meadows, and cultivated fields and orchards, on rising grounds; on the south by the river and adjacent mountains. The season of bloom then often at its height, the apple, peach, cherry and other trees, being then in full blossom, the meadows covered with violets, the river bank with honeysuckle, lupin, and other flowers. The party continued westward one mile, to an eddy caused by a turn of the river, forming a miniature whirlpool.* The poles no longer touched bottom, the waters being too deep. The composer, poet like, supposed a case of great peril, caused the music to convey the idea of fear and terror; the boat was kept in the whirlpool long enough for the musicians to act out their part, when it emerged from the eddy into the placid stream; the sounds changed to lively airs and graceful melodies. The boat meanwhile glided with the current, and the party wended their way homeward.

"My principal authority for the foregoing, was the late Mr. Jacob Woller, who said, 'that about the year 1809 to 1813, he assisted as a performer of the Boat-ride, and on one occasion, the performers were JOHN RICKSECKER, *1st clarinet*; DAVID MORITZ MICHAEL, *2d clarinet*; CHRISTIAN LOCKENBACH, PETER SCHNELLER, *French horn*; SAMUEL KRAUSE and JACOB WOLLER, *Bassoons*.'

"Things have greatly changed since then, the walk has been entirely obliterated, a canal has been scooped out on its site. The river, then considered gentle in its character, has, owing to the construction of dams used in feeding the canal, become violent

and noted as a destroyer; its floods tearing away the sodded river banks, uprooting the beautiful shade trees, and at times causing scenes of desolation, over which the lover of the beautiful laments.

"That a musical community existed here, may be inferred from the following circumstance; about the year 1800, the town contained about 500 inhabitants, yet that small number furnished six persons as organists, who were able to serve the congregation, and did so, without recompense. Such organists were required to know about 400 church tunes, and be able to play them in any key the officiating minister might start them. (The minister generally commenced the singing of the hymn without announcing the words, the organist and the congregation joined in as soon as they could catch the words and the tune.) They were required to perform concerted music at sight. Now, the congregation is about three times larger, and but three persons are found able to do so. It was deemed not only an honor to be able, but a great privilege to serve the congregation in that manner. The names of the organists of that time, as well as the business each followed, are here given.

JOHN GEORGE WEISS, Watchmaker.

JOSEPH OERTER, Bookbinder.

JOHN FREDERICK PETER, Clerk.

JOSEPH HORSFIELD, Nurseryman.

ANTON SMIDT, Tinsmith.

MARCUS PETER, Blacksmith.

The organist of the large Moravian church, at this time, is ERNST F. BLECK, and of the Old Chapel, THEODORE F. WOLLER. The organists of the Lutheran is CHARLES SWARTZ, of the Reformed church, GEORGE K. HESS; and of the Catholic, Professor WILLIAM F. GRABER. The vocal performers are now well drilled, resulting from weekly practising, which have been held for a period of several years by Ernst F. Bleck.

"The Moravian church has adopted choral tunes, deeming them the best suited for congregational singing, and although there is much sameness in style, yet, they are capable of much variety in expression, and

* Called the deep hole.

school many portray a peculiarity of ear for every combined melody and harmony, and a variety of emotion suited to the expression of these feelings in which a believer desires to live. Then beauty exists not so much in the melody as in harmony, hence they should be sung in four parts. Their tune books contain about 496, of which about 400 are used. They have been gathered from many countries, from every available source; they mention of Luther's and fourteen of J. C. Latrobe's compo- sing; the church owes the latter a debt of gratitude, not only for his compositions, which are truly devotional, but for the impulse which he gave to many musical members of his church, in guiding and elevating their taste. See Lecture on Church Music by the Rev. Lewis West, of Brockwiler, England, *Catholic Messenger*, February number, 1848.

Herein Bethlehem it has been customary for the organist to play interludes between the lines, which custom has grown from a simple turn, into elaborate and highly colored passages. Such interludes not only tend to obscure the melody, but those features which caused the adoption of choral music by the churches,—its grandeur and simplicity. Many object to their use, and they are now frequently omitted by the present organists.

Interludes between the verses were first introduced here by one of our present organists, Mr. Euseb F. Brick. It was a decided improvement on the former method of passing from verse to verse without any relieving separation. It is not customary here for the choir to lead in congregational singing, the organ alone leads. Every member of the church who is able, is expected to sing loud and heartily. The choir sings only concerted music, and alone. Anthems are sometimes sung by the choir, and by the congregation.

Concerted Church Music, with organ and orchestra accompaniment, was performed here soon after the settlement began. It was at first, very simple in its style, being chiefly the compositions of their own people, who composed under instructions of those in authority, requiring them to simplify. As the

style changed in Europe, the Moravian composers were allowed to furnish compositions of a higher order: the tastes of their people gradually improved, until the elaborate productions of the best masters were regarded as appropriate.

The Musical Library of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, contains about 700 compositions, 116 with English text, and 611 with German; composed by 89 different authors, all are in manuscript, the greater part having organ and instrumental accompaniments. Besides which, there is a large collection of bound books, some containing collections of pieces, and others containing Masses, by various authors; the latter have English and Latin texts, and have been more recently obtained. Among the manuscript music composed by members of the church, or by others not members, but at the request of the church, and not known outside of a few Moravian congregations, there are many that may be classed among the gems of musical composition. The favorite authors are: Bishop Greer, J. Christian Geissler, Dr. Sorensen, Graun, Bergt, Nannmann, Freydt, Reissiger and Spohr, of Germany; Bishop J. C. Latrobe, of England, and Bishop Hervey and Bechler, of the United States.

Before the choir sings, it is usual for the minister to rise and announce the piece, and read the text of the composition. It has been, and is at this time, customary for the choir to sing at every funeral; several times at every Love-feast, and on other festive occasions, such as Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, &c. Recently, the choir sings every Sunday evening at the opening of service. In addition, there are *Musical Meetings*, where no addresses are usual, the choir and the congregation sing alternately; these are delightful occasions, there are no rules as to the compositions and harmony, the officiating minister selecting such as suit the occasion. There are also *Love-feasts*, *Singing Meetings*, where the choir, the various classes, and the congregation, sing alternately or all altogether. These are in print, and are only with organ accompaniment;

and are in the German language. Such services are generally held in the evening.

"The attractions of the services of CHRISTMAS EVE are made more interesting by music. Many suitable compositions exist here. For a series of years, the services on this occasion have been opened by singing that gem, 'Stilly night, silent night,' by the choir, a sweet composition, calming, and preparing the large audiences for what follows. The service lasts about two hours, during which the Rev. F. F. Hagen's 'Morning star the darkness break' is sung, alternating between the choir and the children, always to the great delight of those present. The anthem, although simple, and intended for children only, has taken deep root in the hearts of the congregation, who never seem to tire of its performance.

"'For unto us a child is born,'—Handel. 'Sei Willkommen,'—by Haydn. 'Lift up your Heads, O ye Gates,'—Handel. 'Gloria,' 12th Mass,—Mozart, and other compositions, are sung.

"At this time the church choir numbers sixteen female and eight male singers. The accompaniment to the singing consists of the organ, two first and two second violins, viola, violoncello, double bass, two French-horns, two trumpets, trombone and flute. Clarinets are not represented for want of competent performers.

"New Year's Eve, in Moravian congregations, has ever been the occasion of special services. Formerly the adult portion of the congregation assembled in the early part of the evening to hear the *Memorabilia* read. This was a statement made by the minister of matters of public interest, or such, relating to the congregation, which transpired during the year, and were worthy of record. The paper is made up from the diary kept by all Moravian clergymen. The subjects treated of, embrace the general features of the seasons, harvests, health, peace and war, losses by fire, new buildings. All births, deaths, marriages, removals and accessions, each name being fully recorded. The number of each class, the losses and accessions, together

with a general review of the whole congregation, and a comparative statement, as to its numbers, its increase and decrease. The reading of the *Memorabilia*, at this time, takes place during the first week in the New Year. At 11½ o'clock, P. M., the congregation assembles for watch meeting. After the officiating minister enters, the choir sing Bishop Gregor's solemn composition, 'Lord! Lord! God,' and then the congregation sing; after which the text for the day is read from the text-book, and is the subject of the discourse which follows. Meanwhile the musicians in the choir consult their time-pieces, and quietly assemble in front of the organ. The organist also watches the hands on his time-piece, and sits ready with his feet poised. As the Year expires, the New is welcomed by a loud crash of melody from the organ, and a double choir of trombonists, by playing tune 146. Text, 'Now let us praise the Lord.' The performance generally leaves the sentences of the speaker unfinished, but 'Time waits not.' The congregation rise and join in singing, followed by prayer, the reading of the text for the first day, and the singing of a hymn. These meetings are always largely attended.

"*Passion Week Services* begin on Saturday evening preceding Palm Sunday, with an introductory address and prayer, and with the reading of the history of the incidents of our Saviour's sufferings. Upon which occasion Dr. Soerensen's exquisite composition, 'O Bethany, thou Peaceful habitation,' is generally performed. It was specially composed for the services on that evening. It ought to serve as a model in refined taste, in simplicity, in accompaniment, and in melody.

"In the services on *Maundy Thursday*, *Good Friday*, *Great Sabbath*, and *Easter*, music forms a prominent part, most of the compositions then used were composed to suit the occasion by devoted Christian men; many of them persons of high musical culture, whose works have borne the test of time, and are greatly esteemed by Moravians, who always look forward to their performance

with pleasure. Although various compositions have been written for the same occasions, and variations are sometimes made in those usually performed here, during a number of years, we will notice the favorite. For *Monday, Thursday*, 'I see thee in thy soul's deep anguish,' *di Leijdt*, Soprano solo, and chorus, with Obligato Bassoon, carrying a mournful melody, an accompaniment to the violinist. On *Good Friday*, 1, 'Jesus how'd his blood and died,' *di Leijdt*. 2, 'The story of his passion,' *di J. C. Heister*. 3, 'The Lord of life! now sweetly slumber,' *di Latrobe*. The *first*, is for Soprano Solo and Chorus, tenderly accompanied by the organ and orchestra, while an Obligato Flute continues its mournful strain uninterruptedly throughout the entire performance. The *second*, opens with a *duet* for Soprano and Alto, and ends with full chorus and orchestra accompaniment. The *third*, is for Tenor and Basso Solo, duett and chorus. This is one of Bishop Latrobe's best compositions. The instrumental accompaniment is very fine. Two Obligato Clarinets and two Flutes are prominent features therein. The services on Good Friday evening are intended to be a spiritual gathering of mourners around the grave of the buried Saviour. The three compositions have been performed here for many years, and have become precious to those who have heard them once each year since childhood.

"In the Love Feast on Great Sabbath afternoon, three musical compositions are performed by the choir, among which is Bishop Latrobe's 'Holy Redeemer,' for Tenor Solo, chorus, and double chorus. This composition, good judges of music deem equal to the best of Handel's works.

"The Sabbath evening services are similar in character to those of the evening previous. The assembled worshippers are supposed to be gathered at the Saviour's grave, and give expression to their feelings by strains of sorrow. The choir usually performs two pieces, one for female voices in two parts; the other, one of Latrobe's compositions, for the same, considered the best of all his works. Text, 'With thy meritorious death, &c.' Both Friday and Saturday

evening meetings, close with congregational singing without organ accompaniment, the organ after starting the chorus, gradually ceasing playing, this is an impressive feature. On Easter morning, the church services begin at 5 o'clock, a. m., and will be briefly described hereafter.

"By the Moravians never forgotten, as suited to every occasion in life, the last moments of the dying are soothingly relieved by the singing of hymns at the bedside, oft times selected and joined in by the departing one. After death the *departure* is made known to the congregation by the performance of a trombone quartette from the church steeple at the funeral, when the congregation leave the church, the trombonists lead the procession, who perform while marching, and lead the singing at the grave. The trombones produce a peculiarly solemn effect when performed upon, better and softer melody could be produced by more modern keyed instruments, the Cornet and Alt-horn, &c., but the trombone was originally selected as the symbol of the last Trump, and on that account has held its place. Four different sizes are used, known as the Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Basso. The two smaller have Trumpet Tenor.

"Trombones are also used on festival occasions, to announce the festival, from the church steeple, the time being about 7 o'clock, a. m. Again at the opening of the service at the Love feast, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and at night, if open air, meetings are held, as upon the occasions of the children's festival. The times are varied to suit the occasions.

The services on Easter morning without the accompaniment of the trombonists, would lose much of their solemnity and interest. On that occasion the choir is often increased. Formerly all the instrumental performers, whether string or wind, took part; lately trombones only are used. The musicians pass through the principal streets of the town, beginning about 5 o'clock, a. m., in order to awaken the members of the church.

* A full description of the funeral ceremonies will be found in chapter tenth, and will not be omitted here. —J. H. M.

gregation, greeting them with Hyman, No. 945, represented by Tune 83. The text:—

“ Christ is risen from the dead,
Thou shalt rise too, saith my Savior,
Of what should I be afraid?
I with him shall live forever,
Can the dead forsake his limb,
And not draw me unto him?”

“ Half an hour before service the spacious church is usually filled with the congregation and visitors, who engage in praying the ‘Easter Morning Litany,’ which embraces the creed of the church. At the passage, ‘Glory be to him who is the resurrection and the life,’ the minister dismisses the assembly with the announcement that the rest of the litany will be prayed in the burial ground. The musicians having left previously, greet the people as they leave the church, with appropriate hymns suited to the occasion. A procession is formed, led by the children of the schools and their teachers. 2d, the church choir singers. 3d, instrumental performers. 4th, the clergy. 5th, females. 6th, males. They then move on to the grave-yard. The males then occupy the first path running parallel to Market street. The clergy and all the musicians the second path. The females the third path, and part of that extending north and south from Market street. It is so timed, that as the procession enters the grounds, it is met by the brilliant rays of the rising sun, emblematic of the time of the Saviour’s rising, and our resurrection. As soon as the multitude have reached their appropriate places; the services are continued to their close. The singing is led by the instrumental performers. In case of a fair mild morning about 2000 persons usually attend this really grand and impressive service. The grounds, which are always kept neat and tidy, shortly before Easter, receive a special refit. New tombstones are placed on the graves of the newly buried, old ones are cleansed, other graves are newly sodded, and many are decked with wreaths and bouquets of blooming flowers, as tokens of endearing affection.

“ Trombones were formerly used to greet celebrated persons. When General Washington visited Bethlehem, he was welcomed by the trombonists, as a mark of respect. They were also formerly blown upon the arrival or departure of clergymen, and distinguished members of the Moravian church. General Sullivan of the Revolutionary Army was so greeted when he visited Bethlehem during that war.

“ It requires not a little self-denial to serve as a performer of the trombone choir. He is required to attend all the services when they are used. He is obliged to assist in announcing every death which occurs in the congregation, to play at the funerals, to play on every festal morning and afternoon, to perform before the celebration of the Lord’s supper. He is in duty bound to go to the grave-yard, or climb to the church belfry at all seasons, and in every kind of weather; colder rain must not be heeded, he goes through all. Oft-times the intense cold congeals the moisture of the instrument, and renders playing almost impossible. Yet he is ever ready. This is done for the love he bears the church. Although much is required, the congregation has never been without such a choir.

“ We cannot dismiss this subject without citing the distinguished services of several who are still serving the congregation in this capacity. There exists a photograph, called the ‘Three Trombonists,’ the fourth, being represented by his instrument, he having ‘gone home.’ The three entered the service as trombonists, on Easter morning, in the year 1818, having served without interruption, to this date, a period of 53 years. The names of the surviving three are, Jedidiah Weiss, Charles F. Beckel, and Jacob C. Till, the missing brother, Timothy Weiss.

“The trombones are not, we believe, used in the religious services of any other denomination of Christians in the United States. Those in use here, were made in Neukirchen, Germany. The Brethren who constitute the performers at this time, are, AMBROISE H. RAUCH, ROBERT RAU, *Soprano*, or *Discant*; CHARLES F. BECKEL, GEORGE M. BECKEL, *Alto*; HENRY D. BISHOP, JAMES H. WOLLE,

1800—JEREMIAH WEISS, and CHARLES N. BROCKEL, *Bussols*.

"Serenades have been customary here from the founding of the town to the present day. During former times more frequent than now. Visitors to the town were formerly greeted with a serenade. Birth days were so celebrated. The date of the birth of each individual in the community was formerly known to all the inhabitants by a custom which existed, and which is still observed in Moravian congregations. We refer to the keeping of a *Birthday-Book*, a record containing a blank page for each day in the year. In it was recorded the names of every member of the congregation, and friends, and relatives in other places; distinguished members of the church both here and elsewhere—both living and deceased—all such as they desired to remember, often also distinguished names in the history of the world, such as Luther, Melancthon, Galileo, Columbus, Washington, the Presidents of the United States and others were found therein.

"The *Birthday-Book* and *Text-Book* were placed on the breakfast-table each morning; after the text was read, and while the family were being served, the record was generally consulted in order to ascertain whose birthday it was. This custom served as a bond which held the inhabitants in social union. No one, no matter how poor or humble was forgotten, every one was greeted with good wishes and attentions. Such books of record also suggested subjects for conversation often tending to entertaining and useful information, particularly so, to young persons. Distant persons were greeted by letter, those near were visited during the day, and saluted with kind wishes, sometimes by the singing of hymns ere they left their bed-chambers. Poetical effusions were composed and sent; many specimens of which, still exist in this community. The best composition of this class was written by Bishop Gregor, while residing in America to his daughter in Europe, giving a description of his American experiences, it is in the German language, and consists of thirty-six verses, the first verse is as follows:

"Aber histerlaht,
Hinterkriegt du zwar
Keine Festungsthal,
Weil du Vater warst
Der Polaxonmüde
Aus der See gesandt
Dem in der Zeit fahst
Ich ant trocken in Lee.

"It was written in 1771, and is a full account of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other Moravian congregations, but the most attractive portion, is the description of his visit to the Indian congregation on the Susquehanna river, called *Friedebach*, now Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

"Special pains were taken when the old birthday came, then surprise received surprise. Serenades were a part of the programme. Formerly hymn tunes were performed, such music being constantly practised, the members were at all times ready to perform them." Here follows an interesting account of the celebration of the golden Wedding of our friend, Jodelah Weiss, and his wife, which occurred on November 26th, 1870, copied from the next issue the matter of the *Moravian*, which is very pleasing, but too long to be included in this brief chapter.

"The first special organization for serenading, which we can trace, existed here in 1849. It continued during many years, and produced some sweet music mostly found Barker, arranged by three of the members, viz: CHARLES F. BROCKEL, E. F. BROCKEL, and MARTIN WEISS. Their collection embraced about thirty pieces. The members—CHARLES F. BROCKEL, *first violon*; CHRISTIAN F. LEHN, *second violon*; MARTIN WEISS, *contralto*; JOHN SMITH, *alto*; LEWIS F. BROCKEL, *flute*; ERNEST F. BROCKEL, *cello*; and HENRY D. BISHOP, *trumpet*; and at a later day, the same music was rendered, existing vacancies being filled by AMANDA H. RAYSON, *alto*; JAMES H. WORM, and CHARLES N. BROCKEL, *trumpets*; and ROBERT A. GUNTER, *drum*.

"When the era of brass music came, another club was organized and performed for several years, during the existence of the older; and then finally took its place. It was known as the "Sextett Club." The instruments used were cornets and tubas, it was

constituted as follows:—LEWIS F. BECKEL, *Leader*, GEORGE M. BECKEL, CHARLES N. BECKEL, BERNHARD E. LEHMAN, MATTHIAS WEISS, JULIUS N. WEISS, and WILLIAM H. BOEHLER. The music performed by them was mostly of Professor Graffulla's arrangement. This organization did the community good service—the inhabitants of the town received many a musical treat between their dreams.

"*Vocal serenades* have been customary here from the town's commencement. One organization for that purpose existed here about 1850. Another called the 'Amos' existed here for several years, using the Arion collection for minnerechoir. It sang its 'last lay,' at the funeral of Amos Commenius Clauder, one of its members, who died October 14th, 1868. Lately the members of the Moravian Church choir have serenaded several of its prominent members upon their entering the choir of the 'married people.'

"*Military music* took its rise here in 1809. Under the existing military laws, all males between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required to exercise in military tactics, twice each year, or pay a fine. The first was called *Leccreising*, it embraced one of the districts of a brigade. The second, included the entire brigade, and was called 'Battalion drill.' On such occasions nearly all the males reported for duty. Females also came as spectators; it was the gala-day of that period. Shows or circus performances did not then exist. Fairs also were of a later date. A wedding plume was an admirable appendage in those days. To be an officer of the brigade was deemed a great honor. Persons attaining such positions endeavored to excel each other in display. Fine uniforms, bright buttons, large epaulets, plumes, cocked hats, and attractive music were required.

"The formation of the '*Bethlehem Band*' was the result of the militia system of that period. In the book in which the members recorded their names is found the following 'Preamble to the Constitution' of the Musical Society of the 97th Regt. Pa. Militia. As this society has been offered by the brigade inspector and colonel of the 97th Regt. Pa.

Militia, that if the Society will furnish the regiment with military music on the occasion of Battalion parades, the said Musical Society shall not be subject to any military fines, and as said Society has accepted said offer, they agree to be bound by the following Constitution. *Article I.* The Company shall be known as the *Columbia Band*, &c. To this instrument are attached 52 names, some of them, among the most prominent citizens of the town. In the early part of its formation the band numbered 12 performers, but it afterwards increased to 24 members.

The following is a list of the names of the members, as they stand recorded in rotation in the book:

Samuel Luckenbach	Christian F. Luch,
John Ricksecker,	Benjamin Eggert,
Jedidiah Weiss,	William Rice,
David Peter Schneller,	Charles F. Beckel,
John F. Ranch,	Samuel Luckenbach,
John Oerter,	son of Adam,
Christian Luckenbach,	George W. Dixon,
Timothy Weiss,	Charles Williams, Jr.
Jacob Till,	David Weinland,
Daniel Luckenbach,	Charles C. Tomblor,
Gottlob Guetter,	Samuel Shultz,
John G. Fetter,	John C. Weber,
Ernst F. Bourquin,	Charles Neisser,
Samuel Weinland,	Charles L. Knauss,
Christian Lange,	George H. Goudie,
Henry Hillman,	John G. Clewell,
Samuel R. Eggert,	Jacob Luckenbach,
Charles F. Krenser,	Samuel Branner,
Phillip Bealer,	Michel Kreider,
William B. Luckenbach,	William Luckenbach,
Herman Hillman,	Aug. Belling,
Charles S. Bush,	Jos. O. Bittel,
Benjamin Whitesell,	Lewis S. Knauss,
Francis Lennart,	Matthew Christ,
Augustus Miltchuck,	John David Weiss,
Andrew Vognitz,	Francis Knauss,
John Alex. Bourquin,	Jacob Welle,
William Neisser,	Wm. C. Luckenbach,
John M. Miksch,	C. Jacob Till,
C. F. Youngman,	

"At the beginning of the present century Military Bands were rare; few existed outside of our large cities; performers were few; it was difficult to obtain instruments and suitable music. The present great city of Philadelphia had at that time but one Band. Frank Johnson, a noted Bugler, a colored resident, had organized a Band from among his own race; it was the *Band* of that city for a long time. During the earlier part of its existence it accompanied the *Fencibles*,

commanded by Col. JAMES PAGE, when on a visit to Bethlehem, which they reached *via* the Lehigh Canal by boat. On that occasion the *Bethlehem Band* assisted in welcoming the visitors to the town. Many of the members of the *Bethlehem Band* were skilled orchestra performers; some of them able to compose suitable music. Their most effective composition at that time was a *Grand March*, composed by their leader, C. JACON THUR, the faithful rendering of which did them great credit. The band was successively led by JOHN RICKSCHKE, C. JACON THUR, CHARLES F. BECKEL, SAMUEL LOCKENBACH, and again during a short period by MR. BECKEL, until it was disbanded. It existed during a period of thirty years. The excellence of its music, and the high social and moral standing of its members, gained it great celebrity; its services were sought for in distant parts; and it was regarded as equal to any Band in the Atlantic cities.

The first Brass Band was organized in the year 1839. It was led by JOHN SMITH on the *Bugle*, and existed only during a short time, about four years. In 1845 an excellent Brass Band, led by PETER POMP, of Easton, visited the town; they performed with much taste, the well known *Love Not Quickstep*. The visit was long remembered by the people of Bethlehem. The immediate effect was to arouse a spirit of emulation; it was remarked by the young musicians here, 'Easton shall not outshine us long.' An organization was formed at once by young persons; an existing *Reed Band* was converted into one for *Brass* instruments, with the following performers:

AMBROSE H. RAUCH,	HENRY D. BISHOP,
AMOS BEALER,	CHARLES N. BECKEL,
WM. H. BORNER,	HARRY BOENIGSEN,
LEWIS F. BECKEL,	JAMES N. WEISS,
MATTHIAS WEISS,	HENRY I. DEEDER,
	JAMES W. HELD,

This organization was continued under the lead of LEWIS F. BECKEL for about 15 years. After it was disbanded, several attempts were

made to re-organize, but without permanent success. At this time another attempt is being made by persons who have not belonged to other organizations of the town.

The *Phœbeanonic Society* of Bethlehem was the result of previous musical culture, and former organization. There was a prior organization known as the *Collegium Musicum of Bethlehem*. Music had been practiced in the town during a period of seventy-eight years; as an *out-cra* the new name was assumed. About the year 1806 an effort was made to revive the flagging musical spirit. A benefit concert was given in 1807, after which \$19.15 was collected, which at that time was deemed a large sum. No tickets were sold, and no admission fee charged; persons deposited their gifts at the door in a tin box, painted green, and marked 'For the Support of Music.'

The Treasurer's accounts, which have been preserved, show the number and date of the Concerts given during a number of years, and the amount received after each Concert. From them the following information is gathered, viz:

Date	Concerts.	Amount.
1807,	17,	\$81.47,
1808,	28,	32.00,
1809,	36,	42.86,
1810,	24,	32.00,
1811,	24,	32.60,
1812,	16,	25.58,
1813,	24,	42.00,
1814,	14,	16.41,
1815,	12,	7.28,
1816,	10,	12.50,
1817,	12,	10.63,
1818,	14,	10.50,
1819,	14,	8.29,

In 13 years, 241 Concerts, \$301.73; averaging about one dollar and thirty cents for each Concert. The Society paid no rent, and paid for no fuel. It had no other resources except the free will offerings of its own people, and yet it was sufficient to purchase candles, violin strings, and instruments, make needed repairs, pay for music paper and copying music, and the Society had \$1.42 in the treasury when it assumed a different organization, and a new name, in the year 1829.

* Samuel Lockenbach was not a performer, he was the captain of the band, *i.e.*, Drum major. Headways dismissed the performers with the remark, "Gentlemen, the band is dismissed I think."

"Leading members of the Musical Society and learners practised daily on their respective instruments from fifteen to sixty minutes after dinner and at night. Quartette Clubs also existed, which met regularly at the houses of members and at the *Brethren's House*.

"On the 19th of May, 1823, *The Creation* was performed by the Philharmonic Society, on a larger scale than ever before in Bethlehem. Seventy performers took part. It was sung in the original German text, and the Concert was deemed a great success. In 1824, eight Concerts were given. On Whit-Monday, in 1832, Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' with Romberg's music, was rendered for the first time here, to the great delight of the public. The person representing the part of *Master*, was our present veteran *Basso*, JEDIDIAH WEISS, now seventy-four years of age. The *Tenor Soloist* was TIMOTHY WEISS, whose fine voice, and skilful rendering is still remembered with pleasure by those who heard him. The soprano soloists were, Miss Susan E. Stotz and Miss Lizzette Bleck. The alto soloists, Miss Charlotte Beekel and Miss Caroline Brown.

"Things went on prosperously under the direction of CHARLES F. BECKEL, MATTHEW CHRIST, JACOB WOLLE, ERNEST LUHMANN, and JEDIDIAH and TIMOTHY WEISS. Perfect unity of action existed, and rapid progress was made. The compositions given for a series of years at the annual festivals were, viz:

1833.....	The Creation.....	Haydn.
1834.....	Spring and Summer....	"
1835.....	Winter and Autumn....	"
1836.....	The Song of the Bell.....	Romberg.
1837.....	The Seven Sleepers.....	Dr. Lûcke.
1838.....	" " " " " "	"
1839.....	The Creation.....	Haydn.

"The Society was now in the zenith of its glory; 'The Seven Sleepers,' then quite new, was repeated at public request. The representations of the Seven Brothers were deemed highly interesting; but more particularly the part of the boy, *Malchus*, performed by Miss LIZZETTE BLECK, who possessed the rare faculty of forgetting self, and throwing her whole soul and feelings into the part she

represented; yet so modest and childlike, that she has been regarded by those who heard her, as unequalled in the part in this place. The Bishop of Ephesus was represented by the Rev. JOHN G. HERMAN, a Bishop of the Moravian Church, whose deep, rich bass voice, had a great effect upon the audience. His official position was poetically true. It was also a pleasing and unusual feature.

"In 1840, William T. Roepper, a skilful piano-forte, organ, and violin performer, and a good tenor singer, became an active member of the Society; and soon thereafter was elected Conductor, which station he filled for about thirteen years; during which time greater efforts were made than ever before to improve the quality of the music rendered. The practice of music, however, like all other undertakings, is subject to *ebb and flow*. The Bethlehem public had been surfeited with music; the audiences became slim and indifferent; under such circumstances it was but natural that the performers should lose their interest also, and practicing ceased for a time.

"In 1858, an effort was made to revive the dormant Society. J. P. E. WINDEKILDE, a violinist, was elected leader, FREDERICK AGTHE, LOUIS F. BECKEL and REUBEN A. GRUBER, Directors, and JAMES H. WOLLE, Secretary. Miss ERNESTINA HANN (afterwards married to Julius N. Weiss), a noted soprano singer, and a Teacher in the Boarding School, gave instruction to the male and female singers of the Society, using the 'Social Glee Book.' It was intended for open air recreations on the river in the evenings.

"In May, 1863, the Society again performed *The Seven Sleepers*, and repeated it the following month. Three Concerts were given in 1864, and the same number in 1865. In 1866, Mr. Roepper reappeared, after a retirement of several years. He gave the vocal performers an opportunity to practice SUMMER'S *Paradise and the Peri*, in order to gratify a taste which he had acquired for the works of that author, and the pleasure it would afford others. The offer was eagerly

—The first Concert, given at the old hall, and directed by Mr. Roepker, took the name of the first and principal part of the *Beethoven's* cantata, and the great success. Miss ANNE STEIN, Mr. JAMES LICHTENTHALER, Miss KATE STEPHENS, and Miss EMILY SUGG, also sang well; ROBERT KAY was tenor, GOSCH, and JEREMIAH WEISS and ANTHONY GOUGH, basses. The accompaniment was performed on the piano by Mr. Roepker. It was intended for social recreation only; but the performers desiring to merit in public, for the benefit of some charitable object, a Concert was given on February, 1867, and with such success, that the public required two repetitions.

In 1869, a re-organization was effected. The Society was placed under the direction of Professor WILLIAM K. GRUBER, as leader; besides that year, Rossini's *Sabot Mater*, and Spohr's *Last Judgment*, were performed here for the first time. We copy from the Morning, of March 6th, 1869:

"The Concert on Saturday evening last was, in every respect, a gratifying success. The programme was a choice one, the rendering of it admirable in every particular, and there was a crowded house. Part I. of the programme embraced the following: Overture, La Clémence de Henri; Fantasia, Piano, Chopin; Prof. W. Warner; Trio, Piano, Violin and Violoncello, Mendelssohn, Messrs. Wölle, Gruber and Block; Marchia, Piano, Ruff; Prof. Warner; Quintette, Larghetto and Rondo, Beethoven, Messrs. Wölle, Gruber and Block, Charles W. Roepker, and B. E. Lehman; Prof. Warner received a well-deserved ovation, to which he responded by playing the L'Honneur du Mer. It is seldom, indeed, that more finished and brilliant performance on the piano is heard than that with which the audience were favored on this occasion. The 'Sabot Mater,' which formed Part II., was rendered better. The parts were distributed as follows: 'Cujus Animam,' Mr. R. Poirer; 'Quiesce Homo,' Miss Kate Selfridge and Miss Odella V. Chandler; 'Pro Precantis,' Mr. Anthony Gough; 'Eli! Mater,' Mr. Jeremiah Weis; 'Sancta Mater,' Miss Ellen Lichtenthaler. — Mary Ann Rice, Messrs.

Robert Leonard and Edwin G. Klosser; The 'La Patrie,' Mr. C. W. Jane; Krüger's 'Indulgence,' Mr. J. E. Lichtenhaler. A repetition of the last was enthusiastically called for. It was superbly sung. The solos and choruses were each given with admirable precision and expression. It was a most enjoyable evening. Why cannot the Concert be repeated? We believe the public would heartily welcome a repetition, and we have no doubt that all the performers and singers would enjoy it as well. It is certainly a gratifying circumstance that there is still so much musical taste and ability amongst us, and it will not be questioned that both ought to be cultivated. It is a pleasant thing to see, and a hopeful symptom of the healthiness of our civilization, when citizens of all ages and classes meet together to rehearse such classical music as that embraced in the above programme, and when without any parade or affectation, the same is publicly rendered for the enjoyment of others and for a charitable purpose. The Philharmonic Society has a mission to perform, which we trust it will not neglect."

The first Concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association's course of *Winter Evening Entertainments*, was given on Saturday evening, November 27th, 1869. The musical reporters of the *Morning*, in the issue of that paper of December 2d, write enthusiastically of the performance, thus:

"The Philharmonic Concert on Saturday evening last was a delightful success. We have seldom had a Concert in which the programme was so uniformly well carried out. The selections were all more or less familiar, at which some may be disposed to cavil; but our taste this was one great merit of the programme, but no one could have failed to be entirely satisfied with the manner in which they were rendered. Excepting our most considerable 'Paradise and the Peri' experience some winters ago, we have not, for many years, had so full and well drilled an orchestra and chorus. Very great credit is due to the conductor, Prof. Gruber, and to the members of the Society, who have suffered

themselves to be drilled—a rather rare virtue in volunteer performers, be it remembered. The evidences of careful rehearsing were manifest throughout, and there was a promptness and correctness in time and expression in which our orchestras were formerly rather deficient. We welcome this Concert as the beginning of a new musical era in Bethlehem, which shall do more than restore its ancient renown, and as for ourselves we vote for dispensing with the lectures announced in this course of 'Winter Evening Entertainments,' and substituting concerts, even though these could only be had by repeating some of the previous performances. Music that is worth hearing at all, has nothing to lose, but much to gain by repetition, and that not only once, but many times.

"The orchestral contributions to the programme were the Overture to *La Dame Blanche*, Op. 44, Kalliwoda, Helmweh (Jungman), and some of Strauss' Waltzes, (the latter, the only portion to which we take slight exception). The Quartette, from *Oberon*, was sung by Mrs. Jane R. Krause, Miss Otelia V. Clauder, Messrs. Robert Rau and B. E. Lehman. The Flute Obligato was finely performed by Mr. Charles W. Roepfer, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Wölle. The duett from Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' was sung by Miss Annie Stein and Miss Kate Selfridge, the chorus being very full, about thirty singers. This was unquestionably the gem of the evening, and so the audience seemed to think, but it failed to accomplish a repetition. The 'Glockentoene,' (Proch), was sung by Miss Kate Selfridge, Mr. B. E. Lehman accompanying on the French horn, and Prof. Graber on the piano. It deserved the *encore* it received. The Trio, 'Die Sanften Tage,' was very beautifully sung by Mrs. Krause, and Messrs. Robert Rau and Anthony Goth. The chorus was composed of male voices. It, too, we want to hear again. 'The Heavens are Telling,' was splendidly given by the full chorus, at first a little too slow in time, but the Conductor speedily remedied this. Altogether

the Concert was an event, and the public asks for many more like it.'

"In the *Moravian* of May 12th, 1870, the following interesting notice and statement will be found, viz:

"The *Philharmonic Society* will this evening render the Oratorio of 'The Seven Sleepers.' It has been performed several times by the Society, the first time being in 1837, when the solo parts were distributed as follows: Miss Lizette Bleck (afterwards Mrs. Israel Ricksecker), Miss Susan Stotz (afterwards Mrs. Rev. H. J. Titzel), Miss Phoebe Bleck (now Mrs. Wm. Brown), Miss Louisa Pietsch, Mr. Chas. F. Beckel, Mr. Timothy Weiss, Rev. John G. Herman, Rev. Julius Beehler, Rev. J. C. Brickenstein, Mr. Jediah Weiss, Mr. Leckel being also leader of the orchestra. As the text of the oratorio will be for sale at the Concert, we need not give the plot. The distribution of the solos is as follows: Sopranos, Mrs. Laura Clauder, Mrs. C. W. Krause, Miss Kate Selfridge; alto, Miss Cornelia F. Boner; tenors, Mr. Robert Rau, Mr. Henry T. Clauder, Mr. Bertine S. Erwin; Basses, Mr. Jediah Weiss, Mr. Edwin G. Klose, and Mr. Anthony Goth. The choruses are numerous.'

"At a meeting of the 'Philharmonic Society,' of Bethlehem, held on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, CHARLES F. BECKEL.

Treasurer, JAMES H. WOLLE.

Directors,

THEODORE F. WOLLE, ROBERT RAU, CHARLES W. ROEPFER.

Conductor,

Prof. WM. K. GLASER.

"The society seems to have taken a new lease of life. Efforts are now being made, not only to improve the rendering, but also to bring in new material; much progress has already been made, under the industrious and genial new conductor, Prof. Graber. The number of vocal performers at this time, belonging to the society, is 62, consisting of 33 males and 29 females. The orchestra numbers 26 performers, viz:

	Prof. WM. K. GRABER.
	Prof. Theodore F. Welle.
<i>Contra Bass.</i>	Mr. S. Erasmus Pettes.
	" Charles F. Beckel.
	" Emanuel C. Ricksecker.
<i>Tenor, Robert Rau,</i>	Matthew J. Schmidt.
	Alfred C. Roth.
<i>Baritone, Julius</i>	Charles Reigel.
	Charles Luch.
	Augustus Gengatsh.
<i>Fl. Tenor, Ernst F. Bleck,</i>	John Luch.
<i>Contra Bass, George M. Beckel,</i>	
<i>Bassoon, Jedidiah Weiss,</i>	
	(Charles N. Beckel.
	(James H. Wolfe.
	(Augustus H. Leibert.
<i>Clarinets,</i>	Lewis F. Beckel, Adolph Degelew.
<i>French Horns,</i>	Ambrose H. Rauch, Bernhard
	H. Lehman.
<i>Drums,</i>	Charles W. Roepper, Harry H.
	McNeal, Rufus A. Order.
<i>Kettle Drums,</i>	Frank A. Stuber.
<i>Organ,</i>	Mrs. Louisa Huebener.

"Although the state of music in Bethlehem, embracing a period of 128 years, has been sometimes overrated by visitors, we believe that up to the year 1825, the Bethlehem orchestra compared favorably with any other amateur organization of a like character in the United States. When the 'Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia' performed the *Creation*, for the first time, about 1819, the trombone parts could not be filled there, the performers were from Bethlehem; Mr. Jedidiah Weiss being one of the three who performed on that occasion. Mr. Richard S. Smith, the well known veteran Underwriter of Philadelphia, lately remarked, 'I was one of the originators of the 'Musical Fund Society,' when we gave our first *grand concert*, in which Trombones were necessary, we had to send to Bethlehem for the performers. They, and their large instruments were the centre of attraction. Trombones were a novelty in our orchestra, few in the audience had ever seen or heard one.' After the concert, one of our members said he thought he could learn to play on one of these big things, if he had one, so one was accordingly purchased for him, and he took it home to practice on it. At the next meeting he was called upon to report progress:

which he thus follow: 'I took *the trombone* home, and when I got there, the sitting room looked very cozy: the cat was curled up in front of the fire; my wife was up stairs, and the baby was asleep in her cradle. I sat down to try my new instrument; I blew vigorously, and a loud outburst was the result, the cat sprung to her feet in affright, with her hair on end, and her tail much enlarged, she gave me one astonished look, then tore furiously out of the room. I made another attempt, with the same result as to sound, which awoke the baby, she screamed with terror, I laid down *the trombone*, and walked the floor for an hour, with Miss Roberts in my arms.' The report created great laughter."

These brief extracts from Mr. Graber's interesting work, will give some idea of *Musical Life in Bethlehem*, and of his interesting work.

In 1859, Mr. Lewis H. Weiss began to write 'The Annals of the Music of Bethlehem.' But as he had removed from the town, he abandoned the work; being too far from the necessary materials, which is much to be regretted. I have a copy of his unfinished manuscript, and the ability displayed, lead those who have read it to hope, that at some early day, Mr. Weiss will complete his work so well begun.

In 1870, a new band was organized under the name of the *Bethlehem Cornet Band*, and the following named persons as performers, EDWARD BUNNLE, *Leader, E. cornet*; GEORGE BLEERS, *E. cornet*; GEORGE J. MALINSTER, *E. clarinet*; WILLIAM M. SIGFRED, *E. cornet*; HENRY SLIDER, *E. cornet*; OTTO GROSSER, *E. cornet*; LEWIS S. LILLY, *alto*; EDWARD HENY, *solo alto*; BENJAMIN WEBER, *alto*; MATTHEW WEISS, *solo tenor*; W. BACHMAN, *tenor*; PHILIP SINK, *bass*; GEORGE M. BECKEL, *solo baritone*; SAMUEL SIMMS, *bass*; WILLIAM CRIT, *bass*; ROBERT HECKMAN, *bass*; EUGENE JACOB, *bass*; EDWARD CLEWELL, *snare drum*; JACOB VOGNITZ, *snare drum*; STEPHEN KAYMILLER, *cymbals*.

The *Bethlehem Liederkaug* held its first meeting on Saturday evening, October 23^d, 1870, in the hall of the Moravian Day School,

agreeable to a call of Charles W. Roepper, the original founder of the "Kranz." Twelve persons were present, and the society was duly organized by the election of the following officers.

President, CHARLES W. ROEPPER.

Sec'y and Treas., GEORGE H. LUCKENBACH.

Directors.

MATTHEW J. SCHMIDT, GEORGE H. LUCKENBACH and
FREDERICK J. RICE.

Conductor, WILLIAM K. GRABER.

Owing to the bad health of the secretary, of Matthew J. Schmidt, a director, the resignation of the president, and the insertion of a new clause in the constitution, authorizing the election of a vice-president, a meeting of the society was called, and a new election was held to fill the vacancies, which resulted in the following choice of officers.

President, ABRAHAM S. SCHROPP.

Vice President, HENRY G. BORHEK.

Sec'y and Treas., AUGUSTUS H. LEIBERT.

Directors, FREDERICK J. RICE, THEODORE F. LEVRS and JAMES T. BORHEK, Jr.

The following is a full list of the members of the society.

Charles W. Roepper,
Abraham S. Schropp,
William K. Graber,

James T. Borhek, Jr.,
George H. Luckenbach,
Benjamin Riegel,

Frank L. Wölle,
Samuel Solt,
James M. Schnabel,
Augustus H. Leibert,
Theodore F. Levers,
Caesar Spiegler,
Charles Prosser,
Joseph A. Weaver,
George Hess,
Charles Schwartz,
Clarence Crist,
Clarence A. Wölle,
Frederick J. Rice,

Joseph J. Boehm,
Quintus Jaebly,
Franklin L. Sussdorf,
Franz Koegler,
Cyrus E. Broder,
Henry G. Borhek,
Frederick Miller,
Edward Wedden,
Oliver A. Clewell,
Ammon Gardiner,
Milton J. Hess,
Adolph Degehow,
Matthew J. Schmidt,
Bertine S. Erwin, M. D.

The society meets every Friday evening for practice, and frequently serenades its members and friends. It assisted at the concert of the Philharmonic society, which was given on March 2nd, 1871, singing the following German songs, *Abschied vom Walde*, "Farewell to the Forest," by Mendelssohn; *Die Wacht am Rhein*, the German campaign song, which took the audience by storm, an encore was demanded, but instead of repeating it, the society sung *Mein Wunsch, i. e.*, "My Wish," which gave great satisfaction.

This brings the history of music in Bethlehem down to the present day, imperfectly, it is admitted; but full enough to show how deeply the love of music is inherent in its people.



THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.—1871.

CHAPTER XVI.

Borough Authorities.—Lawyers and Doctors.—The Choice of Bishops by Lot.—An Account of a "Vesper" of the Moravian Historical Society.—Old Map of Bethlehem in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—The Married People's Houses.—Manokany.—The Apothecary Shop.—Pottery.—Tobacco.—Silk.—Public Buildings.—The Vinyards.—The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Co.—South Bethlehem.—The Paper Bag Manufactory.—New Street Bridge.—Volunteer Companies.—The Lehigh University.—The Freshet of Oct. 4, 1869.—The First Public Roads.—David Nitschman and His Company.—The Great Minsink Trail.—

The First Post Office.—The Mode of Travel in the Olden Times.—The "Crown Inn."—Stage Route from the Wind Gap to Philadelphia.

LIST OF CHIEF BURGESSSES of Bethlehem, since the year 1843.

Chas. Aug. Luck Church,	Benjamin Van-Kerk,
John Matthew Muesch,	Edward H. Lough,
Ernst F. Block,	Isa. Cortright,
Jacob Weller,	Nathan Bartlett,
Jacobus Weiss,	Charles F. Becker,
Philip H. Goeppe,	C. Edward Pottel,
	Ambrise J. Erwin.

SAMUEL BRUNNER has been clerk of Court since 1843, previous to which time, the municipal affairs of the town were under the direction of the Moravian Church.

LIST OF COUNCILS.

Philip H. Goepf,	Charles W. Rauch,
Henry G. Guetter,	Louis F. Beckl,
Benjamin Eggett,	Solomon Steckl,
Lewis Doster,	George Steinhann,
Ernst F. Klock,	Henry T. Milschack,
William Luckenbach,	Jacob H. Lilly,
John M. Milsch,	Jonas Snyder,
Charles L. Krause,	Merritt Abbott,
Christian Luckenbach,	William Leibert,
Joseph H. Taylor,	Josiah George,
Matthew Krause,	Charles Blank,
Charles Aug. Luckenbach,	Ambrose J. Erwin,
John F. Rauch,	Charles Bodler,
William R. Huffnagle,	Henry S. Sellers,
Jacob Luckenbach,	Francis E. Huber,
Matthew Brown,	Lewis Doster, Jr.,
James F. Borlick,	David O. Luckenbach,
Aaron George,	Isaac Walp,
Ambrose H. Rauch,	D. Henry Bishop,
Christian F. Luch,	John K. Bach,
John C. Malthaner,	Richard W. Leibert,
John Krause,	Charles Fredk Eberlin,
Charles F. Kremsler,	Wm. Frankenhelf,
Dr. Abraham H. Huebener,	John Opp,
William Bush,	Jacob J. Hoffman,
Christian Lange,	Samuel Snyder,
Charles B. Baniel,	Rufus A. Greider,
William F. Ritter,	John H. Yost,
John Berger,	Charles E. Shoemaker,
Simon Ean,	John B. Zimmels,
Edward Weinland,	Erwin Mushitz,
Peter Klockner,	Simon Kemmerert,
Aaron W. Radley,	Louis Gerlach,
Charles Edward Peisert,	David H. Taylor,
Charles F. Beckel,	Joseph Wendell,
John Walp,	Jeremiah Eicher,
Edwin O. Luckenbach,	William B. Rice,
Nathan Barlett,	Jacob Fries,
	Daniel Dosh.

CONSTABLES.

Chas. W. Rauch,	Permania Ricksecker,
George Reigh,	Gilbert Van Froeleneck,
Augustus Bolling,	Chr. Lewis Kidd,
	Joel Shitz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, from 1741 to 1871.

Timothy Horsfield,	John F. Rauch,
William Gickly,	Reuben S. Rauch,
David Kliest,	Samuel C. Shimer,
Joseph Horsfield,	James T. Borlick,
Jacob Walle,	Benjamin F. Schueller,
Joseph Rice,	Samuel Brunner,
William Rice,	Abraham Myers.

LIST OF LAWYERS.

Charles Brodhead, Esq.,	J. Howard Burke, Esq.,
William Emil Doster, "	Lewis H. Stout,
Alfred Christ, "	Frank Reeder, "
William F. Hackett, "	Walter S. Heilner, "

In March, 1871, ADOLPH CONRAD was appointed one of the *Saul Dicner's* of the Bethlehem Moravian Congregation.

At page 131, it is stated that Polly Hecke-welder was the *only* daughter of the famous Missionary to the Indians, which is erroneous. He had two younger daughters, one of them married Joseph Rice, the other married Christian Luckenbach. Nor was she the first white child born in Ohio, as stated, but she was the first white *female* child born in that State.

The Physicians of Bethlehem, in the past,

as well as those of the present day, have been noted for a high degree of professional skill in their calling. Some of those now departed, were not only eminent in their profession, but were celebrated for their witty sayings, or eccentricities, which have caused their names to be household ones in the place. Among these old time doctors may be mentioned:

Dr. Matthew Otto,	Dr. Abraham Stout.*
" John Fredk Rudolph,	" Frederick Martin,
" Jno. Fredk A. Steckel,	" Abraham L. Huebener,
" Eberhardt Freytag,	" William Wilson,
" Daniel Green,	" Benjamin Wilhelm

The following Physicians are at present located in the town.

Dr. Maurice C. Jones,	Dr. Charles E. Humphreys,
" Fredk A. Fickardt,	" John H. Wilson,
" Augustine N. Lembach,	" John J. Wilson,
" Abraham Stout,	" Bertine S. Erwin,
" Edward H. Jacobson,	" George S. Engler,
	Dr. John R. Goodman,

Among the notables of Bethlehem there is an artist of no mean merit, DE WITT C. BORTELLE; his picture of Niagara is the best representation of that famous natural curiosity yet painted. It embraces a view of the *entire* Fall, presenting a truthful picture, faithful to nature, and is exquisitely beautiful.

The celebrated German painter, GUSTAVS GRUNEWALD, resided for many years in the town, but has now returned to his native country.

MR. REUBEN O. LUCKENBACH, who is a native of Bethlehem, and has his residence there, has painted many beautiful pictures of the charming views in the vicinity. He is teacher of Painting and Drawing in the Young Ladies' Seminary.

The following official notice will serve not only to complete the list of the Moravian Bishops, but also to show that the use of the *Lor* is still continued in the Church.

" We are officially informed by the Unity's Elders' Conference, that on the 7th day of July, 1870, that body took into solemn consideration the request of our late Provincial Synod to have two new Bishops appointed for our Province, and that after mature de-

* Dr. Stout, the elder, was an uncle of the present Dr. Stout, and of Lewis H. Stout, Esq. Dr. Maurice C. Jones studied medicine in his office, and was his assistant.

liberation it had been resolved to decide one of the Apostolic lot in deciding which of the four brethren who had been nominated should be appointed as Bishops. Accordingly, after fervent prayer, the names of the four candidates, viz: the Revs. L. P. Kampman, P. R. Holland, E. de Schweinitz and A. A. Reinke, were submitted to the Lord's decision by lot. The first name drawn was that of the Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, and then followed that of Rev. Amadeus Reinke.

"The two brethren, Revs. E. de Schweinitz and A. A. Reinke, having therefore been constitutionally elected and confirmed as Bishops, they will, D. V., be solemnly consecrated to their sacred office, here at Bethlehem, on the evening of Sunday, Aug. 27, 1870.

"We hereby cordially commend them to the prayers of the Church. Let it be our united petition to the throne of grace that our Episcopacy may remain precious in the sight of the Lord, and that He may endow these brethren, with a large measure of His Holy Spirit, to the end that 'they may hold fast the faithful word, and be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince gainers;' (Titus 1, 9.) and that they may 'feed the Church of God which he has purchased with his own blood.' (Acts 20, 28.)

"In the name of the Provincial Elders' Conference,

ROBERT DE SCHWEINITZ,
President.

Bethlehem Pa. August 27, 1870."

On Thanksgiving Day, November, 24, 1870, the Right Rev. John C. Jacobson, one of the senior Bishops of the Moravian Church in the Northern Province in the United States, departed this life at his residence in Bethlehem, Pa., in the 76th year of his age. In Bishop Jacobson the Church loses one of her most devoted and active servants. He had consecrated himself in early life fully to the work of a minister of Jesus Christ in the Moravian Church, and the completeness of this devotion kept him during the long service of more than fifty years always active and diligent, always cheerful and hopeful.

He was consecrated a Bishop of the Church

at Litz, Lancaster County, Pa., September 13, 1851, in which office he served for the last time at the consecration of Bishops, in August of the present year.

The funeral of the departed Bishop took place on Sunday, the first in Advent. The solemn services were conducted by the Bishops, De Schweinitz and Shultz. The choir of the church at Bethlehem performed with wonderful power and pathos, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," from Spohr's "Last Judgment." The coffin was borne to the grave by six clergymen of the Church.

In the *Moravian* for October 27, 1870, will be found the following interesting account of an "Annual 'Vesper' of the Moravian Historical Society."

"Many an uncertain mind was gladdened as the morning of the 19th of October, 1870, dawned bright and clear, and the sun poured forth its cheering rays over the varied autumn landscape. This was the day on which the annual 'Vesper' of the Moravian Historical Society was to be held, and whose advent had so long been awaited by all those who love to spend an afternoon in the old fashioned Brethren's style in talking over the scenes of former days, and learning from the experience of the pioneers of our church in this country. Already in the forenoon the familiar faces of brethren and sisters from other congregations could be seen in the streets of Nazareth, all wending their way to the old church edifice, where the rooms of the Society are located. After spending some time in examining the museum, with its numerous and interesting relics of ancient times, whose history alone would fill volumes, our thoughts were suddenly called away from this subject by the ringing of several of the old bells, mementoes of some of the first Moravian settlements in America. This was the signal for all to repair to the tables, and there to enjoy all the pleasures of a genuine 'vesper.' A few minutes after two o'clock, the sixty-two members present were called to order by the President, Rev. Eugene Leibert, and after singing a Hymn,

were informed that every one should help himself. Never was business more heartily and cheerfully engaged in. With such tempting pieces of real Moravian sugar-cake, bona fide rye bread, and fresh apple butter before him, how could any one be backward?

"While the vesper progressed, various subjects of interest to the Society were discussed, and under the blue clouds of smoke that soon overhung the assembly, many a peal of laughter resounded, as some gray-haired sire recounted some adventure that he had had many years ago. Nor was more important business neglected. The proposed purchase of the old 'Ephrata property' occupied a considerable part of the attention of those present. This, comprising as it does, the venerable Whitefield House, would be a most desirable relic for the Society to possess, both to preserve it from the impious hands of modern 'improvement,' and as a suitable place in which the Historical Society could have its museum and rooms permanently situated. Although all appeared to appreciate the liberality of the price at which the property is offered (\$15,500) and the appropriateness of our having this interesting property in our hands, no further action was taken than to recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Board of Managers."

"While this question was being discussed, a cable dispatch received by the Provincial Elders' Conference was passed around, and perused with great interest. It contained a laconic announcement that Bro. Augustus Schultze had accepted a call as Professor in the Moravian College at Bethlehem: '*Schultze hat angenommen.*'"

"Several relics also were at this time presented to the Society. A nicely framed photograph of the old 'Kingsley House' at Wyalusing, built in 1768, by Moravian Indians, under the direction of Heckewelder was, presented by Bro. Ed. Welles. Bro. Wm. Jordan presented a smaller copy of the same, while Dr. Maurice C. Jones donated a

piece of wood and some mortar from this ancient structure. The latter gentleman likewise donated some Indian relics found in Wyalusing, and Miss Clara Henry, several wild plums, plucked from a tree in the settlement. A photograph of the Whitefield House was presented by Bro. Wm. Jordan. Another very curious relic, presented by Mr. Lehr, was a Moravian catechism of the year 1730, as the title says, 'for the use of teachers who do not know better.' In reading the list of contributions of the last year, the President remarked that their number seemed to grow less and less as the Society grew older, and urged each member to strive to add to the museum by his personal exertions.

"As Dr. Jones had, during the course of the year, made a visit to Wyalusing, he was called upon to give an account of his trip. He said that his party had explored the old 'Kingsley House' from cellar to garret, and, that nothing had escaped their curiosity. From a tree which Heckewelder had planted, they gathered some apples, which they pronounced excellent, but Dr. Jones, as he did not get any, considered them rather sour.

"A very interesting account of the fire department of former times in Moravian settlements was given by Bro. Jedidiah Weiss, who had himself risen from the ranks of a common fireman to the distinguished office of Fire Inspector. At first, he said, all the responsibilities of this office rested on the clergy; but later, when ministers were no longer as "smart" as formerly, a special officer had to be elected, whose duty it was to visit every house in the settlement, to inspect all the stoves, chimneys, &c., and to advise all the house-wives to maintain constant caution and vigilance.

"Thus, divided between pleasure and business, interspersed with a plentiful supply of wit and anecdote, the afternoon passed swiftly by, and after a resolution had been passed, requesting the President to appoint some person or persons to prepare papers on historical subjects, to be read at the next annual Vesper, the meeting adjourned. Slowly and

* The property has since been purchased by a well-known Moravian gentleman, and presented to the Society.

reluctantly each one prepared to leave for his home, and as we separated, there was none who did not say that the afternoon had been pleasantly and profitably spent. God willing, there should not one such anniversary be held in the future at which he would not be present."

At this meeting Part IV. of the "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society" was issued. It contains a "Sketch of the History of the Bible in Bohemia," by William G. Mahm, a very interesting and valuable paper, and "The Establishment of the Moravian Congregations in Ohio," by Jesse Blackensderfer, a sketch that contains much new and interesting information. All members of the Society are entitled to a copy of the Transactions.

The town of Bethlehem was founded within the limits of *Bucks County*, and on the 10th of March, 1766, the inhabitants presented a petition to the Court for the formation of a township, which was granted, although it was not surveyed and laid out till the year 1762, when it was done by George Gunkow-KEY. The names of the petitioners were, NATHANIEL STUBB, HENRY AMES, JOHN BLOOMFIELD, SAMUEL POWELL, MATTHIAS WEISS, JOHN KEELY, FREDERICK CAMMERDORF, GEORGE NEISSER, CHRISTOPHER PYLETS, JAMES BURNSIDE, JOSEPH POWELL, JASPER PAXSI, and JOSEPH SPANGENBERG.

After the dissolution of the "Economy," in 1762, Lots in Bethlehem were sold to the following individuals, each of whom soon erected dwellings thereon for the use of their families: ANDREW BORNH, *Wagoner*; WILLIAM BOHLER, *Wheelwright*; LEWIG RUFENER, *Potter*; DANIEL KUNKLER, *Shepherd*; GEORGE SHINDLER, *Carpenter*; FRANCIS THOMAS, *Joiner*; DEWALT KOENSMAN, *Skinner*.

Some of the houses already erected by the Society were also sold; HENRY KRAIST, *Farrier*, and GOTTFRIED LANGR, *Saddler*, and some others, each purchased a house.

There is a very valuable and excellent old map of a part of Bethlehem, drawn on the 12th of January, 1757, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,

hanging in a conspicuous place in the Library rooms in Philadelphia. The houses and farm buildings on the west side of Main Street, and the mills on the Man-KEY are not represented on the plan; it contains only that portion of the town situated on the east side of Main Street, together with some projected buildings, including the Tavern, now known as the "Sun Hotel," which were at that time under construction, but not altogether in accordance with the plan. It is quaintly written in German on the western side of the map, that "The rest of Bethlehem is down below here."

The chief point, however, in connection with this old relic, is the fact, that upon the lot where the large Moravian Church now stands, there was, as appears on the map, two large log houses, and not one, as has been hereinbefore stated, at page 19. One stood at the south-east corner of the lot, near the Gemein Haus, and was called the *Married Men's House*; the other stood at the north-west corner of the church lot and was known as the *Married Women's House*. These houses were used by, and called *The Married People's Houses*. Having sought for more light on the subject, I received a note from Mr. J. Lindersdanz, Jr., of Philadelphia, the well known Antiquarian and Bibliographer, in which he says, "You are correct in your surmise in regard to the occupancy of separate houses by the married people after the time Bethlehem was settled, and I think the custom continued until the change of the Economy in 1762, or thereabout. The separation was of course but partial, and worked well so long as the enthusiasm which distinguished our early settlers lasted."

This explains the footnote to page 19 of the History of Lehigh Valley, which is as follows: "Married people met together only once or twice a week. The Brother lived in the Men's House, and the Sister in the Women's House. For some years there was a lack of dwelling houses."

The Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, who is now engaged in writing a full and exhaustive history of Bethlehem for the Historical Society

of Pennsylvania, a Moravian minister, a resident of Bethlehem, the author of the "Bethlehem Souvenir," and of the "Historical Sketch of Nazareth Hall," who examined the old map with me, says, "The practice of keeping the married people separate was abolished about 1747 or 1748.

On the map it will be noticed that Main Street, as now laid out, is called *The new road to Burnside*, and that *The old road to Burnside* is also indicated. JAMES BUENSIDE was born in Ireland, in 1708, emigrated to Georgia in 1734, and in August, 1746, became a member of the Moravian Church. His farm (now BENJAMIN C. UNAGER'S) was situated near Bethlehem, and the road led to it. He was the first member from *Northampton County* in the Provincial Assembly. He died at his farm-house on the 8th of August, 1756.

The illustration heading Chapter 3rd, page 19, represents the "Water Tower," as attached to the west end of the "Married Men's House," which was not the case, it only appeared so in taking the view. The Tower, in fact, stood in the centre of the church lot, and between the Married Men's and Women's Houses.

There was a bird's eye view of Bethlehem, dated 1756, published for sale at the Fair of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in 1864, held in Logan Square, Philadelphia, which gives a correct representation of the two old buildings referred to, and their position on the Church lot. The "Married Women's House" was in 1754 used as a school-house for the boys. (See *Life of Heckewelder*, page 33, showing that Mr. Reichel is correct.)

The building on the old map, referred to in the "Explication" thereon, as the "Boy's Institute," and which I have called the "Nursery," was, so says Mr. Reichel, "built for the use of the *Married Men*, and was at one time occupied by *five divisions* of them." During the Indian Wars, all the children were gathered together from Nazareth, and the other Moravian towns, and brought to Bethlehem for protection; the smaller children were placed in this building in charge of some of the Sisters of the Bethlehem Congre-

gation, detailed for that purpose; hence the common name of the old House, torn down during the summer of 1870, to make room for the new Publication Office of the Moravian Church. All the old residents of the town called it "The Nursery;" I have followed their example. It was sometimes called the "Old Economy Building."

Mrs. Friday says, "The Nursery was an institution which was formed by the necessity of circumstances. The great amount of labor to be done in the building of houses, clearing the lands, farming, procuring building materials, &c., besides keeping constant watch night and day, made it necessary that every means should be taken to bring all the resources of the inhabitants to bear. The females could assist in farming, such as rake hay, spread grass, plant and hoe potatoes and corn, husk corn, load hay, &c.; but mothers were prevented by their children. A Nursery was thereupon instituted, where children two years of age were taken and raised under the supervision of the Church. To this institution many objections were found; it did not work as well as desired, and as soon as the *Economy* was abolished, (having things in common), the Institution was discontinued. It must be said however, that although the children so raised had not the parental feelings as those raised by the affectionate mother, yet some of the best citizens Bethlehem ever had were so brought up. In those days *Economy* ruled; in order to save paper, pen and ink, the children were taught at school to write with uncut quills on pressed sand."

In the same "Explication," on the old map, "The Corpse House" is called "The House for the bodies of the Lambs of God," at least that is the literal translation of the sentence, for the "Explication" is written in the German language. Near the corner of Main and Market Streets, standing in the street, is an erection marked O, which was the "Watch Tower," built during the first Indian Wars, in 1755.

A company of gentlemen have recently purchased the high hill and plain west of

Bethlehem, which is separated from the town by the Manokany Creek, and have built a handsome iron bridge across that stream at Broad Street, connecting their land, which is now being laid out in lots, with the town. This new part of the town is called West Bethlehem.

The *MANOKANY*—this mode of spelling is my own, and is in accordance with the pronunciation of the name—Creek runs through the town and empties into the Lehigh at the foot of Nocky Hill. The old Moravians called this creek the *Manokes*, with an acute accent over the second a. Heckewelder says the Indian name was *Monquassé*, with an acute accent over the first a, meaning "a creek with many bends." The Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, the well-known Moravian author and antiquarian, writes the name *MANAKASY*, with an acute accent over the first two a's in the name; this gives the word in the German pronunciation the same sound as my spelling, *MANOKASY*. The name has of late been rendered *Monocasy*, while it is pronounced *Manokany*, which is absurd. There is a river in Maryland, and an Island in the Susquehanna, near Wilks-Barre, both called the *Monocasy*, and I hope the Bethlehemites will call their creek by its proper name hereafter, and write the name as it is pronounced in English and German, *Manokany*.

Manockissee, is another erroneous mode of spelling the name of this creek. Almost always during the summer months, the bed of the creek, a few miles north of Bethlehem, becomes as dry as the surrounding "Dry-lands," through which it has its course. It owes its existence entirely to the springs in its vicinity, many of which are in its very bed, as can easily be seen during the dry spell of any one of our summers. *Monockisee*, is the way Rupp, in his History of Northampton County, page 79, spells the name of the creek.

There was an old Indian Chief, called *Monockyichan*, living about 1737, it may be possible that the name of the creek has some connection with him.

"The Apothecary Shop," or first Drug

store in Bethlehem, was kept in the house now owned and occupied by Simon Rau, on Main Street, near the Moravian Church, and which he uses for the same purpose. Dr. Matthew Ostawa, the first Apothecary in the town, and in the County. He established his Laboratory about 1734. The medicines were prepared with great care, and were sent to Philadelphia, where they were in much demand. The profits from this source by the Germans were larger than from any other kind of manufacture carried on in the village. In 1742, Timothy Horfield is spoken of as having been in charge of the Apothecary Shop, and after him, Richard Freyler conducted the business for the Society. There are now many very handsome Drug Stores in the town; the most extensive of which is owned and conducted by Matthew M. Lefridge, on Main Street, opposite the "Eagle Hotel." His business is both by wholesale and retail. Edward T. Myers owns also a fine Drug establishment on Main Street. He occupies a portion of the building as his residence. His lot was formerly included in the "Sun Hotel" property, and was purchased by him only a few years ago.

The manufacture of Pottery was extensively carried on by Lewis Huebener, about the year 1782, and previously. It was one of the first branches of industry carried on in the town. Apple-butter making in those days was universal in the vicinity, and when the fruit was abundant, the demand for the earthen crocks, in which it was put, was often so great, that all could not be supplied. A most excellent preserve is apple-butter; but nothing like the quantity is made now, the apple trees seem to be dying out in Pennsylvania; ploughing up the apple orchards, injures the trees and retards their growth. There are in the old gardens in Bethlehem, apple trees still bearing immense quantities of fruit; the size of these old patriarchs is something astonishing.

Mr. Huebener manufactured tiles for the floors in houses; some can be seen in the "Sister's House;" also tiles for the large

stoves, made after the fashion of those still in use in Germany. Tiles were also made for roofing purposes; and the hardware store of HENRY S. KRAUSE, in Main Street, is roofed with some of them, which are as perfect as when first made. Some other ancient structures are also covered with these old tiles. Pipe heads were also made in large quantities. Occasionally small quantities of tobacco are raised in the vicinity of Bethlehem, and the manufacture of segars engages the attention of a large class of people on the line of the North Pennsylvania Rail Road, at the present time.

In 1771, the Society for the Culture of Silk, located in the city of Philadelphia, awarded the premium of £10 for the greatest quantity of cocoons above twenty thousand, to *Joanna Evelein*, of Bethlehem. Reeled silk was extensively manufactured in Pennsylvania about this time, and sent to England to be woven and returned. The Society prepared during this season, one hundred and fifty pounds of reeled silk of such quality, as sold in England for twenty and twenty-five shillings per pound, exclusive of the Parliamentary bounty.

The following article, cut from the *Easton Sentinel*, for June, 1834, introduces a well known inhabitant of Bethlehem and "a mammoth trout." General Cadwalader and lady, of Philadelphia, being on a visit to Bethlehem, Pa., Mr. George H. Goundie presented to Mr. Zeigler, of the *Eagle House*, one of the largest *brook trout* perhaps ever known, in this country, which was served up in his best style, at a dinner on last Monday to the General and lady, and a party of ladies and gentlemen of Bethlehem. The trout measured 22 inches in length, 19 inches in circumference, and weighed 7½ pounds; it was raised by Mr. Jacob Schneider, of the Lehigh Water Gap, who has kept it for the last six years in a trough in the second story of his house. We understand Mr. Goundie, of Bethlehem, has about 400 fine trout yet in his trout house, measuring from 10 to 17 inches in length."

DR. JOHN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS STECKEL,

was a Swedish Physician, who resided for a number of years in Bethlehem. He was full of *fun*, wit and anecdote. His language was an odd mixture of Swedish, German and English, and it was said that "Dr. Steckel spoke no language." The following lines are attributed to him, or what is more probable, are written in imitation of his peculiar mode of speech.

FAREWELL TO BETHLEHEM.

By Dr. John Frederick Augustus Steckel,
November 24th, 1826.

Oh Bethlehem don't not the best!
In Judas Caudry in de Escht,
Den Bethlehem here in Innishashon,
Were pilgrims come from every nashon
T' see the wonders dat are doht
Wit dose good friends I oft did go
To sleep and dell them all I know,
Of Judas but I could not del
Where Shepards mit dere sheep did dwell;
But as dis is a new crashon
Of harmless lambes of every nashon,
Who know dere Shepards voice and view
De Bath he leads, and him persone
But Pasture wich did feed dat Flock
Permitted friends at tree o'clock
Do witness all dere I crashon
Dere schnee grant and I crashon
Mit musi charms—Anglic strain
Were Joy and pleasure land-hill Bait
All dose enjoyments I dit view
Must leave them *all* and bit Adieu
Oh Lehigh! don't shweet stream dat rolls,
Advent by dine *Ach's* wit Coals
May prosperous dy commerce free
By floating ricks returning be,
Wit passengers from ev'ry nashon
To visit Bethlehem's simonion;
No more dose scenes I shall survey,
By liming stream dat flows so gay,
I! Crave dy Is'le dy Crystall Spring
We wisdom slite length and beauty sing,
Where *Choirs* of Angels as us glite
Wit dere fair *Nurses* by their side
Embark in safe Abbottes' barge
And on *Kallisto's* Isl'nd march,
Enjoy dere habbiness and sing,
Make rocks and vale: shweet echoes ring,
Dose shweet delights I oft dit view
Must leave dem all and bit adieu
And since stern fate has bit me go,
Do all my friends I bit adieu;
I leave you all wit great regret

I did attend my speed,
 You did attend—It was I then
 My warmest thanks accept de same.

Farewell my friends! Fate hits me go,
 Farewell my neighbors all—Adieu!
 No more I'll see dose tender scenes,
 Were I lovely youths wid'n dere deens,
 Wit' dears of joy dere friends did meet
 Or part wid' dem wit' sore regret.
 My heart did melt wit' tenderness,
 Do see their joy or sore regret.
 From scenes like dese I now must go,
 And bid my dear young friends adieu;
 Your joyful hearts wid' mine dit glow
 On all occasions you dit show.
 When joyfull med on feshel days
 To celebrate our Saviour's praise
 Wit' mine, joyful hymns dit sing
 De glory of our heavenly King,
 But all is lost! Fate hits me go,
 Farewell fair sisters all—Adieu,
 Now Flora, beautiful and gay,
 De time is come, I must obey,
 I worship'd dee all day and night,
 Dy innocent blushus were my delight
 Not mine alone, but all mankind
 Did by dere frescence pleasure find
 But fate decrees dat I must go,
 And leave you now, and bid adieu,
 No more I hear de screaming,
 Matin thy Bowry consoling,
 Mat' soft harmonious symphony,
 Mat' blessing notes and cheerful glee,
 No more dose airs, dat gentle dell,
 De sweetest sound, de Convent Bell;
 From all dose scenes mit grief I go
 And bid fair Flora now adieu.
 De signal sounds, it calls me fort,
 It points to Sout, I have de Nord;
 Perhaps to Easht, perhaps to West,
 Wich blesses God is for de best,
 No wife, no child, laments for me,
 From dose afflictions I am free,
 Farewell my friends, fate hits me go,
 Farewell! Farewell! once more adieu.

On the 2nd of January, 1871, "The Widow's Society, of Bethlehem," celebrated its 100th Anniversary, at that place. One hundred members of the Society from Nazareth and Bethlehem, were present at the meeting and partook of a social Love-feast; the Right Rev. Brother, Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, presiding.

The name of the Society does not fully express its object, which is, to insure to the widows of the deceased members, a yearly dividend, the income being divided proportionally among the claimants. Members are received at any age, the custom has, however, been to permit young men to become members upon their marriage, on their paying a subscription fee of fifty dollars. There are no other payments to be made to the Society, except by such as join after they are fifty years old, in that case, they pay annually, in addition to the entrance fee, one dollar.

The Society was organized January 1st, 1771. The first payments amounted to \$250, Pennsylvania currency. That sum was loaned to JAMES BERNARD, on a mortgage on the *Ann Linton Mission property*, which had been purchased by him.

In 1821, the Society was chartered by the Legislature. The invested assets of the corporation now amount to the sum of \$32,000.

Any male member of the *Moravian Church in America*, being in sound health, may become a member of the Society, and his widow after his death, will receive her proportional share of the yearly income of the Society during the remainder of her life.

The present officers of the Society are:

JOHN MATTHEW MIKSEN, *President*.

RUDOLPH RATCH, *Treasurer*.

REV. AMBROSE RONDTHALER, *Secretary*.

Bethlehem has some few public buildings viz:—The *Citizen's, Concert, Masonic*, and Christian Association Halls, used for the meetings of the respective societies, and for such other societies as are common in American towns.

The first National Bank of Bethlehem was a handsome banking house on Main Street, nearly opposite the Sun Hotel, with a fire dwelling attached for the cashier. Charles Augustus Luckenback is the President of the Institution.

The *Vineyards*, on the west bank of the Manokasy Creek, where the attempt was made to cultivate the grape, and failed; has been cut up into building lots, and is now

covered by the houses and gardens of the thriving village of West Bethlehem.

In 1853, the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company's works were erected on the lands of the "Crown Farm," and have become the nucleus of quite a large town. It was first laid out by Charles Augustus Luckenback, in 1849, and called *Augusta*, the name was after changed in 1854, and the town called *Wetherill*, out of compliment to Col. Samuel Wetherill, one of the projectors of the place. Subsequently the name was again changed to *Bethlehem South*, and finally, in 1865, it was incorporated as a borough under its present name of SOUTH BETHLEHEM, and Louis F. Beckel, elected Chief Burgess. At the present time, Elisha P. Wilbur is the Chief Burgess; and the town contains a population of about 3,556 souls.

The Zinc Works were put in operation in the fall of the year 1853. These works were built by Col. Samuel Wetherill, for the purpose of making the White Oxide of Zinc under his Patents. *Spelter* was first made here from Lehigh ores, in 1854, and for several years thereafter costly experiments were made by Col. Wetherill, to discover mixtures of refractory clay which would stand the heat required to make zinc; in 1858, he discovered a satisfactory mixture, and adopted a plan, which was not completed when the "Great Rebellion" broke out. Then the man of science, like a gallant gentleman, dropped his crucibles and retorts, and entered the service of his country, as a Captain of cavalry in the 11th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, September 25, 1861, with a company raised by his own exertions, and served with distinction until he was mustered out as a Major, on October 1, 1864, after having participated in forty-two battles and skirmishes, without having received a wound. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted a Lieut. Colonel for his services before Richmond, Va.

In the meantime, the Zinc Company had imported skilled laborers from France, and put in practice the French process with great success.

In 1864, they erected the first sheet zinc rolling mill in the United States. And on the 1st of April, 1865, the first sheet zinc ever made in America, was rolled there under the direction of Professor Alexander Trippel.

The Company's mines are situated near the village of Friedensville, in Sancon Valley, about four miles south of Bethlehem, on the old Post Road to Philadelphia, and close to the southern side of the Lehigh Hills. The ore is hauled to the works, over the hills by horse-teams. The largest mine is known by the name of the *Ueberroth* Zinc Mine. This deposit of zinc ore was first discovered by Wm. Theodore Roepper, (Professor, now, of Mineralogy and Geology, in the Lehigh University,) in the year 1845.

The structures erected by the "Bethlehem Iron Company," in South Bethlehem, for their Iron Works, are a splendid series of buildings, of magnificent proportions, and attract great attention. The works have now been in successful operation for over ten years, under the very able superintendence of Mr. John Fritz, of Bethlehem.

A Paper Bag Manufactory was started in Bethlehem in 1864, by Mr. Francis Wollé, the inventor, and is called the *Union Paper Bag Machine Company*.

Bethlehem baskets, very handsome and very strong, are a specialty with some Moravian folks in the vicinity of the town: they make them of all sizes, and being very durable, they find a ready sale.

There are some comfortable old fashioned chairs manufactured in the town by *Michael Suber*, called Bethlehem chairs, which have quite a reputation in Philadelphia and New York, and are in much demand. Some of the queer old chairs made and used in Bethlehem when it was first settled, are still to be found in many old residences, and in the Museum of the Missionary Society; being made of boards, they look stiff, and are hard and uncomfortable to sit upon. They are of the kind quite common to be seen in German paintings, even of the present day, and are still in use in some parts of Germany.

Bethlehem has many handsome private residences, but the most deserving of notice in that respect, is the one erected by Dr. Frederick Martin, at the northwest corner of Market and High Streets. Dr. Martin, who built afterwards a very handsome house at the highest point in South Bethlehem, was owned and occupied by Robert F. Packer. John Lerch has erected a very fine private residence for his family, on Market Street; as have also Owen Mack, and John B. Zimmler. Weston Bodson, Augustus W. Hill, Abraham S. Schropp, Cornelius M. Knauer, Charles Brethard, Esq., Andrew J. Erwin, Richard W. Leibert, and others, have handsome residences.

There are but few indications now of Bethlehem being a Moravian settlement. In 1842, the "lease system" was abrogated, and the land sold on irredeemable ground rent. In 1845, the town was incorporated as a borough; and in 1851, the ground rents were made redeemable; since then the town has rapidly increased in size and population. Portions of the old town alone retain in some degree its ancient character, the manufacturing being mostly confined to the vicinity of the river, railroads and canal, while on the Hill are built the residences of the increasing population.

In 1867, the "New Street Bridge Company" was incorporated, and the *bridge*, 1170 feet in length, was constructed of wood, standing on eight piers, spanning the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, the Lehigh Canal, the Mankasy Creek, the Sand Island, the Lehigh River, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and connecting the two towns of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem. It was first opened for travel on the 21st day of August, 1867, although no tolls were taken till the first of September. The toll-house, completed in 1869, is a fine brick edifice, with a comfortable dwelling attached, for the family of the toll-keeper; it stands on the east side of the northern extremity of the bridge. The bridge, by its handsome and graceful structure, affords fine views from it of the surrounding country, and has become a place of frequent

resort for all visitors to the town. The estimated cost of this bridge was \$60,000.

The *Broad Street Bridge*, which was completed and opened for travel in the month of April, 1871, connects the old portion of the town with the new part, now rapidly building, called *West Bethlehem*. The new structure is of iron, extending across the deep ravine down which the Mankasy flows in its course through the town. The bridge is a very high and graceful affair, with a roadway for vehicles, and side walks for passengers; and from it there are extensive views up and down the Mankasy. This bridge was constructed by Samuel R. D. Tison, of New Haven, Connecticut. It is 400 feet in length, and 70 feet above the water. The superstructure is of wrought-iron, upon cast-iron piers, the parts are fastened together with hot rivets, of which there were 38,000 used. The entire cost of the erection was about \$50,000.

The handsome Episcopal church in South Bethlehem, was built in the year 1864, and the Rectory in 1866. The Rev. E. N. Potter, son of the late Bishop Alanzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, was the first rector, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Nevin, better known during the Rebellion as the commander of "Nevin's Celebrated Battery of Artillery." The Rev. Cortland Whitehead is the present incumbent.

Since the insertion of the Military Record of Bethlehem, there has been quite a revival in martial affairs in the vicinity. Gen. James L. Selfridge, having been appointed by Governor Conroy, Division Commander, with the rank of Major General, and several volunteer companies formed, viz:—8th Co. *Guards*, Company A, organized Dec. 13, 1870, *James R. Romig*, Captain; *C. O. Zehnigfus*, 1st Lieut.; *Millon A. Bodan*, 2nd Lieut.; Sergeants, *Frederick J. Rice*, Orderly; Clinton H. Weaver, George, D. Myers, Ammon A. Gardner, Victor A. Desh; Corporals, Geo. B. Fleckart, Joseph P. Moller, William P. Becker, George M. Wilhelm, Charles K. Ber, Albert Klechmer, Edward Beshard, and 1st Private.

Selfridge's Guards, Company B, organized

Mohr, Captain; *Daniel Fatzinger*, 1st Lieut.; *Francis Engle*, 2nd Lieut., and 49 men.

And in South Bethlehem the *Wilbur Guards*, organized in August, 1870, *M. J. Whertie*, Captain; *Michael Boyle*, 1st Lieut.; *M. J. Ryan*, 2nd Lieut., and 45 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The LEHIGH UNIVERSITY is located in South Bethlehem. The college went into operation on Sep. 1st, A. D. 1865, with a class of forty-three students, (See programme of Examination of June 25, 1867,) with COL. HENRY COPPEE, L. L. D., a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, as President.

This magnificent institution owes its existence to the generosity of ASA PACKER, who of his own volition, in the year 1865 appropriated out of his large private fortune, the sum of \$500,000, and fifty-six acres of land on the north side of the Lehigh hills, for the purpose of founding this educational institute.

The design of the founder in making this munificent endowment, was to provide for the young men of Lehigh Valley the means of acquiring such a complete professional education, as would fit them for the practical and active pursuits of this country. This view is to be kept continually in mind, so that civil engineering, mining, chemistry, metallurgy, agriculture and railway construction, are to be the chief branches.

"University Day," June 24, 1869, was held in the chapel of the magnificent pile known as "Packer Hall," where the first pupils of the college graduated, their names were J. Haynes Corbin, Barbadoes, W. I.; Miles Rock, Lancaster, Pa.; Chas. E. Ronaldson, Philadelphia; Charles W. Roepper and Clarence A. Wollé, Bethlehem, Pa.

Previous to the erection of Packer Hall, the lecture rooms and students' quarters, were located at "Christmas Hall," once the Moravian Mission Chapel in South Bethlehem, now included in the grounds of the University. Charles Brodhead, Esq., of Bethlehem, presented the University with seven additional acres of ground, and Mr. Robert

H. Sayre erected at his own expense, an Astronomical Observatory on the grounds of the Institute, for the use of the students.

The course of study lasts for four years. The first two years of the student are devoted to such elementary branches as are needful to fit a young man for any profession or business in life he may afterwards see proper to follow. The last two years are given to the study of any particular branch the pupil may decide upon as the one necessary to success in the business he intends to pursue during life. The approximate expenses for tuition,* board, books, and washing, may be set down as a maximum of \$350 per year. There are two competitive scholarships in each class, which entitle the gainers to room rent, board and tuition, free for the successful academic year. It is to be hoped that the college may be endowed by men of wealth with more such scholarships; the rules of the Institute permit it, and the scholarship will bear the name of the person making the endowment. Partial courses may also be taken by such as desire to study only some particular branch taught in the College, in which they desire to become proficient.

The faculty of the University consists at present, of

HENRY COPPEE, *President*,

Professor of History and English Literature.

PROFESSORS.

REV. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, M. A.,

Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and of Christian Evidences.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, successor to

Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D.,†
Professor of Chemistry.

HIERO B. HERR, in place of

* By a late further gift of Judge Packer, tuition is given free of charge.

† Dr. Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in the Lehigh University, died suddenly on Sunday morning, March 5th, 1871, of disease of the heart, at his residence, in South Bethlehem, Pa. He was a son of the late Charles and Margaretta S. Wetherill, of Philadelphia.

Edwin Wright Morgan, LL.D., deceased.
 Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.
 ALFRED MARSHALL MAYER, Ph.D.,
 Professor of Physics and Astronomy.
 WILLIAM THEODORE ROEPPER, Esq.,
 Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Curator of
 the Museum.
 H. STANLEY GOODWIN, C. E.,
 Demonstrator of Civil Engineering.
 BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER, Professor, and
 RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C. E.,
 Demonstrator of Mining and Metallurgy.
 CHARLES F. KROGH, A. M.,
 Instructor of French and German.
 Mr. WALDEON SHAPLEIGH,
 Instructor in Chemistry.
 J. N. BAER, S. R.,
 Instructor of Mathematics and Drawing.
 WILLIAM A. LAMBETON, A. M.,
 Instructor of Greek and Latin.
 Founder of the University,
 Hon. ASA PACKER.

Board of Trustees.

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 Rev. L. Coleman, "
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* On April 16, 1869,—Colonel Edwin Wright Morgan, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics at Lehigh University, died at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and graduated third in his class in 1837. Served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry U. S. A. in the Mexican War, after which, he accepted the Superintendency of the Kentucky Institute, which post he filled to the opening of the civil war. Colonel Morgan, by his high attainments and skill, did much to produce and give excellence to the public works of Pennsylvania and Kentucky and other States.

Mr. Wm. H. Sayre, Jr., South Bethlehem.
 Mr. Robert A. Packer, *Secretary*, "
 G. B. Linderman, M.D., "
 Mr. John Fritz, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Mr. Harry E. Packer, Mauch Chunk.
 Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Mr. Elisha P. Wilbur, *Treasurer*.
 Mr. Ed. Tuckerman Potter, *Architect*.
 Capt. James Jenkins, *Constructor*.

Homo Minister et Interpreter Naturæ.

The Lehigh University is now under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the buildings are handsome and in good taste, except the wooden erection covered with slate, forming a kind of a steeple on the stone tower at the western end of "Packer Hall." This should be torn away, and the top of the stone tower, which is a model structure; should be embattled, like those of ancient castles, from which on "High-days" and holidays, our starry banner could be given to the winds. Why a university should have a steeple like a church, as was the original intention, I am sure I don't know, unless it is because there is a chapel connected with it. It was once the intention to put a steeple on the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, as will be seen by the original plan, fortunately a protest in the *Sunday Dispatch*, prevented the Temple of our Honorable and Ancient Order, from being mistaken for a church.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

From the fourth page of the Programme of the LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

FIRST UNIVERSITY DAY, June 25, 1867.

Including those who have been in attendance from Sept 1, 1866 to Sept 1, 1867.

Howland L. Ashmead, *Philadelphia*.
 Lehman Preston Ashmead, *Philadelphia*.
 Edward C. Boutelle, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Richard Brodhead, *South Bethlehem*.
 William R. Butler, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*
 Richard J. Carter, *Tamaqua, Pa.*
 J. Haynes H. Corbin, *Bartholomew, W. I.*
 George L. Cummins, *Louisville, Ky.*
 Milton Dimmick, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*
 E. Albert Dobbins, *New York City*.
 J. T. Reynold Evans, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
 Frank E. Forster, *Monaca, Pa.*
 Charles W. Forster, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*

John Hunt, *Catasauqua, Pa.*
 George A. Jenkins, *South Bethlehem.*
 Henry C. Jenkins, *South Bethlehem.*
 William H. Jenkins, *Wyoming, Pa.*
 William J. Kerr, Jr., *New York City.*
 A. Nelson Lewis, *Haverdale-Grove, Md.*
 Peter D. Ludwig, *Tonawaga, Pa.*
 Lawrence B. McCabe, *Haverdale-Grove.*
 Charles McKee, *Princeton, Ill.*
 George McMullin, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*
 Asa A. Packer, *Nesquehoning, Pa.*
 Harry E. Packer, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*
 William L. Paine, *Willis-Barre, Pa.*
 Joseph M. Piolet, *Wysor, Pa.*
 Harry R. Price, *St. Clair, Pa.*
 Henry B. Reed, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Richard H. Roberts, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Charles W. Roepker, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Wm. R. Donaldson, *Philadelphia.*
 Jeremiah Ryan, *South Bethlehem.*
 James K. Shoemaker, *Mauch Chunk.*
 John M. Thome, *Palmyra, Pa.*
 Josiah Wertz, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Barnet West, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Robert P. Weston, *Mauch Chunk, Pa.*
 Charles Wetherill, *Thruvaleville, Pa.*
 William C. Wetherill, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Clarence A. Wille, *Bethlehem, Pa.*
 Russel B. Yates, *Warely, N. Y.*
 Miles Rock, *Lancaster, Pa.*

During the Summer of 1821, JOSEPH BONAPARTE visited Bethlehem for the benefit of his health, and put himself under the medical care of the late Dr. DANIEL GREEN, an eccentric and noted physician of that day. The doctor and the pure mountain air effected a speedy cure of the ills of the former king of Spain, and he paid his physician what was a handsome fee in those days, a golden *Joe*.^{*}

The incident was thus recorded by JUDGE FRANKS, under date of August 23, 1821.

King Joe, it is said, took it into head,
 To Bethlehem air to repair, Sir;
 To exhibit his wealth, and to better his health,
 Under Doctor Green's medical care, Sir.

Next morning at dawn, king Joe gave a yawn,
 And expecting his aches—op'd his eyes, Sir;
 But noble Green's skill had cured every ill,
 And the monarch rose up in surprise, Sir.

* Johannes—a Portuguese gold coin of the value of about (\$8) eight dollars.

For the doctor he call'd—for the doctor he law'd,
 To be knighted at once on the spot, Sir;
 But the doctor was wise, and cast down his eyes,
 And the honor of knighthood declined, Sir.

Said "a boon will I crave, with your majesty's
 leave,

And a grant of it hope I will find, Sir;
 In the course of my life, and that too without a wife,
 I ne'er could save a poor shilling, Sir.

"Now, a great Joe I have saved, and the boon I crave,
 Is a little *Joe*, if you are willing, Sir!
 The king in amaze, at the doctor did gaze,
 And soon cross'd his hand with the gold, Sir—
 Then packed up his purses, went off with his horses
 Leaving naught but the tale to be told, Sir.

Among the many illustrious travellers who, about this time, visited Bethlehem, may be mentioned the Duke of WEIMAR, then a fine, handsome looking man, who was entertained by Dr. Steckel, at the "Eagle Hotel," and was serenaded by the "Old Bethlehem Band." The Duke wrote his travels in America, and mentions Bethlehem, LEIBERT'S TANNERY, its steam engine, and Dr. Steckel. A copy of this work, in the German, was presented to the *Bethlehem Library Company*, but I have been unable to find it. I came across in the library, however, an old and valuable History of London, presented to the Library Company in 1847, by Dr. THOMAS HORSFIELD, a former resident of the town.

It was not until 1745 that the first public roads in this part of the State were laid out; yet, even after that, for many years the former mode of travel remained the same: in fact, until 1782, all business was carried on by expresses on horseback. A visit by any of the people of Bethlehem to Philadelphia, was an event of rare occurrence, and was only undertaken once or twice a year, and then only by those whose affairs rendered such a trip absolutely necessary.

David Nitschman and his company, consisting of about one hundred persons, came to Bethlehem in the year 1742, on foot, having pack-horses carrying all their worldly goods; along what was known in those days as the *Great Minnisiuk Trail*, which had been used for many centuries by the *Min-*

the Indians, who lived in the region beyond the Blue Mountains, in their journey to the Delaware. This trail or path crossed the Lehigh River at "Jones' Island," about one mile east of Bethlehem; and passed through the Blue Ridge at the Wind-gap, into the wilderness to the north.

Jedediah Irish built the mill at Shimmersville on Saucon Creek sometime prior to the year 1740. It is the oldest mill in Northampton County, of which we have any record. In the year 1743, the Moravians of Bethlehem petitioned the court of Bucks County for permission to lay out a road from their settlement to Saucon Mill. The mill and land attached to it was not long afterwards purchased by John Curry, a Philadelphia lawyer, who resided at the mill for many years, and established a ferry over the Lehigh River near by, which retained the name of "Curry's Ferry," until the year 1816, when Henry Jarret built the bridge over the Lehigh at Freemansburg. Conrad Omensetter was the Ferryman at Curry's Ferry during the Revolutionary war.

The following interesting event is copied from the *New York Gazette and Post Boy*, of June 19, 1849.

"The beginning of this month three natives of *Greenland*, two young men and a young woman, converted to the Christian religion by the Moravian Missionaries in that country, were in this city on a visit to the Brethren here. They left their own country about two years since, in the ship belonging to that Society, which had carried a ready made framed church to be erected there, *Greenland* offering no wood for building. This vessel sailed from this port a few days ago for Davis' Straits, with some of the *Greenlanders* on board, who have visited Brethren in several parts of *Europe*, as England, Holland and Germany. They were clad in seal skins, with the hair on, after the manner of their own country, their eyes and hair black, like our Indians, but their complexion somewhat lighter. The Moravians, it seems, have a Mission also at *Reckill*, near *Sarluum*, and two Indian converts from thence, with these *Greenlanders*, met lately at Bethlehem, in this province, (a settlement of

the Moravians,) with some of the *Inouance* Indians, and some *Mohickans*, converts also of the Moravians; and though their native lands were so vastly remote as the latitude 54th and 65th N, yet they observed that each others hair, eyes and complexion, convinced them that they were all of the same race. They could find, however, no similitude in their several languages." See the first number of the *Unitas Fratrum*, Philadelphia, July, 1870.

On the first of July, 1792, the first *Post-office* was established at Bethlehem, and Josiah Hensfield appointed Postmaster, a line of stages was then started to run between the town and Philadelphia; the trip occupied then nearly two days, but the time was afterwards reduced, (in the year 1798, to one day, by the *mail stage*. The stages continued in use until the month of January, 1857, when the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced to run regular passenger trains.

An old writer discourses on this subject as follows:

"In regard to travelling by private members of the Bethlehem Moravians, the rules of the Society made it incumbent upon them to have the consent and approval of the clergy to leave the town for even a day's time; and the undertaking a journey to Philadelphia or New York, was first taken into serious consideration by the Overseer's College, as well as by the clergy in general conference assembled.

"Very few of the Moravians availed themselves of the public stages in the early period of their use. Their retired habits made it very uncongenial to them to be in the company of strangers; and in fact the Moravians of Bethlehem from 1742 to 1800, whilst they lived in the world, were not of the world. Therefore, a more congenial method was adopted. There was a private stage in Bethlehem, owned and conducted by one of the Church members; this was hired by parties for the purpose. It was customary whenever any person had a business call from any town, to defer the attending to it till others had similar motives inducing them to take

a journey; in this wise, six or eight persons associated themselves, and hired friend Adam Luckenbach and his stage. To carry out this intention, frequently required several weeks' negotiations until the company was formed. Before starting, several days more were consumed to make the needful preparations for the journey. All manner of cakes and pies were baked, hams boiled, coffee ground, &c. The event created great interest in the town; and in the families of the men of the party, a commotion was observable that portended an unusual occurrence. This preparation was necessary. Our travelers did not stop at any of the taverns along the road. The stage driver took with him a bag of oats, which was safely stowed under the seat of the stage, a bucket for watering the horses, swung under the body of the vehicle; and a trough for feeding them, was tied on behind. Thus provided, he fed his horses at a spring or brook alongside the road; whilst the passengers regaled themselves out of the store of provisions in their baskets. Upon arriving at a tavern or a farm-house, in the evening, they asked the use of a coffee or a tea-pot, the exhilarating beverage being prepared by them; each recurred to his or her basket, and appeased their appetites out of it. This manner of travelling was consonant to the feelings of the Moravians."

The Moravians were always careful in former times, to locate their taverns at some distance from their settlements, to keep their people free from contact with the world; and to avoid as much as possible the prying curiosity of travellers. At Bethlehem, the first inn, "The Crown," was erected on the south bank of the Lehigh. And at Nazareth the first tavern was built at the distance of a mile from the town.

In the *Northampton Conservative*, of February 16, 1870, a weekly newspaper published by Milton F. Cushing, in South Bethlehem, which at that date had reached its seventy-third number, we find the following interesting account of the "Crown Inn."

"In 1743, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, the first tavern was built near the

river, where now stands the fine Union depot. We will picture the place as it then stood, in all its rural simplicity. Toiling over rough roads for many days, indeed, a three days' journey from Philadelphia, the eye was gladdened on coming down the mountain, and following a small silvery brook, shaded by overhanging forest trees, and on taking a short turn to the west, this old hostelry came in view, an old log house, two stories high, with those small windows so common in that day, the low porch with carved pillars, the peaked roof, the well sweep, and many different objects that met your eye on approaching this old retreat, gave a charm to the landscape around. Down by the river stood a large sycamore tree, and upon a hook driven in the tree, hung the horn to summon the ferryman, if you desired to visit the Moravians on the other side. In those days of loyalty to the house of Brunswick, it bore the crown of George II. on the panel of the double door of the main entrance to this humble hostelry. On the conclusion of his lonely forest journey, the traveller could enjoy the frugal hospitalities of the house, at the following rates:

Breakfast, with tea or coffee, 4 pence; dinner 6 pence, and with a pint of beer, 8 pence; supper 4 pence, or if hot, 6 pence; lodging 2 pence; night's hay and oats, 12 pence. In the long, low reception room, at the farther end of which was the bar, with its few decanters and glasses, among the rest of bar room furniture found about the bar in those days, were powder horns, bullet-pouches, guns, deer horns, &c. In a little 6 by 9 frame, hung the License, which was granted in 1746, in the 33rd year of the reign of the Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, Ireland, &c., to the Moravian congregation of Bethlehem.

It was at this house George Washington stopped over night with his staff on a visit to Gen. LaFayette, who lay wounded in Bethlehem.

We have still in our possession the old front door of this house, and the door of the room in which Washington slept. The different landlords, who acted both as landlord and ferryman

the building, now Ephraim Culver, built by Valentine Leister, in 1782; and in 1794 the tavern was converted into a farm house, the old Sun Hotel being built at that time.

Several years ago the house was bought by our townsman, D. J. Yerkes, who removed it to make room for the North Penn. Railroad, but in the old structure still remains as the Continental Hotel of this place.

In the 1st volume of the "Memorials of the Moravian Church," beginning at page 262, will be found the following interesting statement relative to the old Inn.

"The Crown (Die Krone,) originally the abode of a Swiss squatter, Kuetschry by name, who settled on the south bank of the river, in 1712. In February, 1743, the tract of 274 acres on which he was seated, was purchased by the Brethren of Wm. Allen. They bought the squatter off and out, leased the premises to one Anton Gilbert, from Germantown, then to one Adam Schaefer, and in 1745, after having enlarged the building, opened it for public entertainment. It was stocked in May of that year with gill and half-gill powder wine measures, with 2 dram glasses; 2 hogheads of cider; 1 cask of metherling; 1 cask of rum; 6 powder plates; iron candlesticks, and whatever else could minister to the creature comforts of the tired traveller. Here he was served with a breakfast of tea or coffee at four pence, a dinner at six pence, a pint of beer at three pence, a supper at four pence, or if hot, at six pence; with lodgings at two pence, and a night's lay and outs for his horse at twelve pence. *Just F. Post* was the first landlord for the Brethren. The succession of publicans to the end of this piece of history were as follows: — Hartmann, Verdries, J. Godfrey Grabe, Nicholas Schaeffer and Ephraim Culver. In 1794, the sign board, emblazoned with the British Crown, that had often served as a mark for the arrows of the wild Indian boys of *Tedyscum's Company*, was taken down, and the old hostelry converted into a farm house.

On an early day the Brethren built several houses near the Crown, and thus a small

settlement sprang upon the banks of the river. As a rule there were four or five, — usually one for boys, *Altenherberg's*, was temporarily conducted here."

When the Moravians first settled at Bethlehem, Laskiel states that there was but two houses in the vicinity inhabited by white people. It is said that the two families referred to, were the *Kuetschrys*, and the *Lees*. The former lived at the foot of the Lehigh mountains, south of Bethlehem, not far from the present Zinc Works. Some of the family were buried at the foot of the mountain on the north side, and the graves covered by a large heap of stones, on the place now called the *Lees* property. The *Lees* lived on the top of the mountain, south of Bethlehem, their former residence is called *Bitterella place*. Mrs. George Keidling and Mrs. Levi Penner, of Bethlehem, are both descendants of the *Lee* family.

It is said that a family named *Jacob's*, owned and lived upon the property now known as *Giesinger's*, above Bethlehem, at the time of the first settlement of the place, and may be one of the families referred to. See Lewis H. Weiss' *Annals of the Mission of Bethlehem*, and a note by Rufus A. Gruber, in his *History of Mission Bethlehem*.

South Bethlehem has two weekly newspapers. *The Weekly Progress* made its first appearance during the week ending March 19, 1870, it was edited by Daniel E. Shoedler, and published by O. B. Sigley & Co.; it became a daily in April, 1871. The other paper is called "*The South Bethlehem Advocate*," and its first number was issued sometime in 1870.

The difference between the mode of travel in the last century and the present, is admirably illustrated by an old advertisement, which hangs framed in the office of the Eagle Hotel, at Bethlehem, cut from the pages of the *Philadelphia Advertiser*, of April 5th, 1798, with the insertion of which a labor of love is entailed.

"PHILADELPHIA, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM and WINDGATE STAGES.

"The subscribers respectfully inform the

public that they will start a line of stages to set out at the Wind Gap at Mr. Jacob Heller's, on Saturday, the 15th of April, 1798, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Bethlehem said evening. Another stage will start from Bethlehem at five o'clock next morning, at which time an extra stage will start from Allentown, from the house of Mr. Jacob Hageback, and fall in with the line at Mr. D. Cooper's; then proceeding to Mr. Samuel Seller's, where another stage will set out immediately, and arrive at Mr. Ely Chandler's, Franklin Head, Philadelphia, same evening. Set out from E. Chandler's (Franklin Head), Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, and proceed the same route back, and arrive at Allentown and Bethlehem same evening. Another stage will leave J. Heller's at one o'clock said day, and likewise arrive at Bethlehem same evening; set out from Bethlehem Thursday morning at five o'clock, and both stages take their respective routes, and arrive at Philadelphia same evening, and at Mr. Heller's at nine o'clock the same morning; set out from Mr. Chandler's on Saturday morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Allentown and Bethlehem said evening, and so alternately twice a week from the Windgap to Philadelphia.

"The fare for passengers from Mr. Hel-

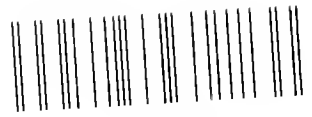
ler's (Windgap) to Bethlehem, for each passenger, seventy cents; from Bethlehem or Allentown to Philadelphia, three dollars. Way passengers, six cents per mile, fourteen pounds of baggage allowed each passenger, 150 cwt. the same as a passenger, and the same for returning.

"Parcels taken in at the Stage Office at Mr. Chandler's, Philadelphia, at Mr. Laverings, Bethlehem, at Mr. Hageback's, Allentown, and at Mr. Heller's, Windgap. The smallest parcel twelve cents; two cents per pound that exceeds fourteen pounds, for which the subscribers will vouch for their delivery at their respective places, if properly directed.

"The subscribers, from the liberal encouragement received from the public last season, and now by providing several sets of the best horses and commodious stages, sober and careful drivers, they flatter themselves that the public will continue to give them the preference, as the line will run through from Bethlehem to Philadelphia in one day.

GEORGE WEAVER,
SAMUEL SELLERS,
PHILIP SELLERS,
ESNOCH ROBERTS,
JACOB HELLERS.

April 5th, 1798.



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